

## Bank of England urged to protect BCCI funds

# Creditors say cash must not go abroad

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH depositors in the collapsed Bank of Credit and Commerce International are protesting over plans for their money to go to customers abroad.

The Bank of England acted last year to prevent BCCI transferring money out of the country, so that there is thought to be enough here to repay all the British customers in full.

But Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Bank of England governor, has said that all BCCI depositors around the world should be treated equally, implying that British customers' cash could be used to pay for losses in 12 other countries, including Luxembourg, Japan and the United Arab Emirates.

British depositors are now demanding that the Bank of England and Touche Ross, the provisional liquidators, "ring-fence" the British operation, allowing it to repay customers' deposits totalling \$3.25 billion (£1.92 billion). Sinna Mani, chief executive of the BCCI creditors' association, said the Bank of England had an obligation to depositors here. "Other countries can look after themselves. We cannot go into liquidation depending

on asset sales all over the world. This would delay payments to depositors and there would be a lot of litigation about who has priority. British branches need to be treated as a single unit."

The Bank of England is believed to have placed heavy restrictions on BCCI last year when it first received reports from the auditor Price Waterhouse of large irregular losses and possible fraud. As a result, the BCCI's 24 British branches are owed only \$320 million (£190 million) from overseas branches and affiliates. The public inquiry into the bank is expected to question Mr Leigh-Pemberton, however, on why the Bank of England took such drastic action yet failed to make its fears about BCCI public.

A preliminary report from Touche Ross shows that British customers have \$652 million frozen at the bank's branches here. A further \$2.15 billion (£1.27 billion) from overseas depositors is held in foreign currency accounts. That means that if the branches were given time to collect their loans, there should be enough to repay all their depositors — a view confirmed by Mr Leigh-Pemberton earlier this week when he told MPs that he believed all the British branches were solvent.

Keith Vaz, the Labour MP for Leicester East who is leading an all-party group on BCCI, said the figures proved that BCCI's British operations could be saved and reopened. "If we can identify British depositors and the they are owed there is no reason why the branches should not be ring-fenced," he said. "We must keep parts of this bank afloat so the loss to depositors is as small as possible."

The British branches of BCCI belong to BCCI SA, a Luxembourg-registered subsidiary of the worldwide group. BCCI SA has 47 branches in 13 countries and assets of \$9 billion (£4.7 billion). Under international insolvency law, it is thought that depositors in all these countries will have to be treated equally, in spite of the Bank of England's action to protect British customers.

Touche Ross said the position of BCCI's British depositors was unclear. "The intention is that all the bank's creditors will be looked after," a spokesman said. "Creditors should not be concerned that they will lose out."

Brian Smouna, the accountant in charge of BCCI's administration, is meanwhile continuing his negotiations with the Abu Dhabi government, BCCI's main shareholders, in the hope that it will finance a partial rescue of the



bank, or provide emergency compensation for its victims. Simmons & Simmons, solicitors for the Abu Dhabi authorities, are thought to have been negotiating with the Bank of England in London about a possible rescue.

A source close to Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, the ruler of Abu Dhabi, denied rumours from Dubai that he had stormed out of a meeting, declaring he would not put another dirham into the bank. "We do not believe any such decision has been taken."

In Pakistan, where BCCI was founded, the government has ordered an inquiry into the bank's affairs after allegations that the bank used the country as the headquarters of an international criminal network.

Time magazine claimed this week that Karachi, the main international industrial centre of Pakistan, was the base of the BCCI's gun-running and espionage operation. The magazine also accused the Pakistani authorities of collaborating with the bank in its criminal activities.

Sartaj Aziz, the finance minister, said yesterday that he had asked the state bank of Pakistan to investigate the allegations. But Muzaffar Ali Bukhari, who was head of the BCCI in Pakistan from 1981 until last year described the report as ridiculous. Mr Bukhari, a close associate of the bank's founder, Agha Hasan Abedi, also denied that the bank was used by the American CIA as a conduit for arms to Afghan resistance.

"The allegations of having a branch in Panama and banking relations with the former dictator Noriega 'once the darling of CIA, is understandable. But putting every blame on the BCCI is ridiculous."

The BCCI in Pakistan is still carrying on business as usual but under strict state bank control.

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## Marxism ceases to be life and soul of the party

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Gorbachev yesterday bullied the beleaguered Soviet Communist party into rallying round new, social democratic-style policies and abandoning marxism-leninism in its home base as offering the only hope of the party's survival.

He also pleaded headline critics by condemning, albeit carefully, Boris Yeltsin's decree removing Communist party cells from places of work in the Russian Federation. "No one," he said, "has the right to ban party work with collectives."

The Soviet leader was addressing a plenum of the 400-strong party central committee which many had predicted would lead to a schism between the conservative and reformist factions. His characteristic balancing act looked likely to postpone any formal split, and his proposal that a full party congress be held in the late autumn, only 15 months after the last congress, was well received.

An autumn congress would mean postponing a final decision on the new party programme, which conservatives have condemned as heretical, and give Mr Gorbachev time to consider his position as party leader. A congress, normally held every five years, is the one forum at which a general secretary can be removed or elected.

A draft of the new party programme, which has been drafted under the supervision of Mr Gorbachev and his chief of staff, Georgi Shakhnazarov, was published unofficially this week. It describes marxism as only one of several influences on the Soviet Communist party, acknowledges private, as well as collective, property ownership, permits party members to hold religious beliefs and banishes the principle of "democratic centralism" by allowing factions. It also calls for the party to become a parliamentary party competing for election.

Powerhouse on blink, page 11

## Baker orders Silcott enquiry

By QUENTIN COWDRY, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

A POLICE enquiry into allegations that police fabricated evidence against Winston Silcott, convicted of the murder of PC Keith Blakelock during the Broadwater Farm riot in north London, was ordered by Kenneth Baker, the home secretary, yesterday. Essex police agreed to provide an independent review of the allegations, made by

Silcott's lawyers, for the Metropolitan Police, the force which collated the evidence against Silcott.

Mr Baker's announcement can only further fuel public anxieties about the effectiveness and equity of the criminal justice process after the earlier quashing of convictions in big cases. Mr Baker said he expected the investigators to test

for possible fabrication all the handwritten records of police interviews with Silcott after his arrest six days after the riot.

Silcott, aged 31, was jailed for life for the policeman's murder, along with two accomplices, Mark Braithwaite and Engin Raghup.

Tests on records, page 2

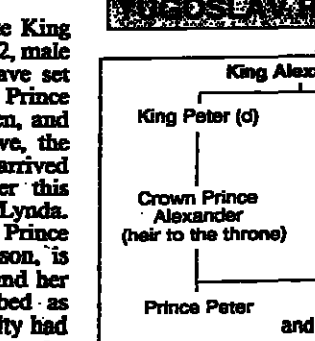
## Royal heirs tread softly on Yugoslav soil

By ANDREW PIERCE

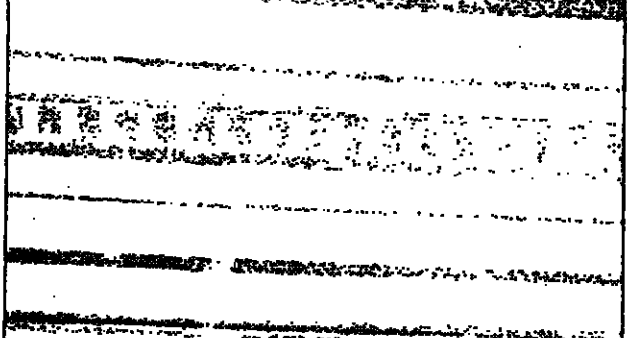


Prince Tomislav and Princess Lynda at their Birmingham wedding

FOR the first time since the late King Peter was forced into exile in 1942, male heirs to the Yugoslav throne have set foot on their country's soil. Prince George of Yugoslavia, aged seven, and his younger brother Michael, five, the sixth and seventh in line, arrived unannounced in Belgrade earlier this week with their mother, Princess Lynda. The princess's husband, Prince Tomislav, King Peter's second son, is third in line to the throne. She and her sons have been virtually mobbed as word spread that the exiled royalty had returned. Belgrade's citizens wept at the sight of the royal party, pressing flowers into their hands, and people rushed up to touch them. "It has been very moving," the princess said. "We are very happy to have been given such a warm welcome. But there is much work to be done."



They are staying at the former royal residence at Oplenac, on the outskirts of Belgrade, which has now been turned into a museum. John Kennedy, who is Tory prospective parliamentary candi-



Two of a kind: General Norman Schwarzkopf beneath a portrait of another military hero, the Duke of Wellington, as he toured No 10 Downing Street yesterday



Two of a kind: General Norman Schwarzkopf beneath a portrait of another military hero, the Duke of Wellington, as he toured No 10 Downing Street yesterday

## Britannia surrenders rule of waves to EC

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE government is planning to change legislation barring Spanish fishermen from operating in British waters after the European Court of Justice ruled yesterday that parts of the act of parliament breached community law.

The amendments, which will be introduced during the next session of parliament, will infuriate anti-EC MPs and threaten to highlight divisions within both main political parties over the loss of British sovereignty and increasing EC involvement in British law.

Although anti-European MPs and fishermen's organi-

sations condemned the ruling, ministerial sources made clear that they would bow to EC judgment and introduce amendments to the Merchant Shipping Act 1988. Ministers appear to have little alternative as in a conflict between UK and EC law, community law takes precedence. Last night officials in Whitehall were still studying the details of the decision.

It is the first time the European Court of Justice has ruled that the *raison d'être* of the decision.

Continued on page 20, col 6

## US bill for Gulf victims praised

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

THE prime minister told General Norman Schwarzkopf yesterday that he hoped that the United States Congress would pass a bill providing for American compensation to the families of the nine British soldiers killed in a "friendly fire" incident during the Gulf war.

The supreme allied commander in the Gulf visited Downing Street for 45 minutes and John Major told him that the plan, sponsored in Congress by Tom Lantos, a Democrat from California, would be "widely seen in Britain as a generous act by the US Congress."

The official board of enquiry into the incident when nine soldiers from the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers were killed by missiles fired from an American A10 aircraft established no blame for the incident. The enquiry concluded that the aircraft had delivered the missiles, but could not establish why they had attacked the wrong target. An earlier American enquiry found that the Americans had been told that there were no friendly forces within ten miles of their primary Iraqi target.

Mr Lantos's bill, introduced last month and now being examined by the armed services committee and the veterans' affairs committee, would "provide for the payment of death benefits to members of the armed forces of the United Kingdom killed by friendly fire during the Persian Gulf conflict."

After the report, the families of the dead servicemen would have difficulty with any court action for negligence. But Congress is being asked to agree that the British and American forces were "comrades in arms" in the Gulf and the bill would provide that any British serviceman killed in the incident would be regarded as belonging to US forces.

Earlier, General Schwarzkopf had arrived at Heathrow airport in battle fatigues before changing into dress uniform to go to Horseguards Avenue, where he inspected a detachment of 48 Coldstream Guards, all of whom had served in the Gulf war. Last night he was a guest of General Sir Peter de la Billière, the British Gulf commander.

Iraq defies deadline, page 10

## Tory MP looks to the pulpit

After 17 years serving in Parliament, Michael Latham considers life in the church, Ruth Gledhill writes

A senior backbencher is to leave the House of Commons and plans to embrace the priesthood. Tory MP Michael Latham hopes to become a non-stipendiary minister in the Church of England after 17 years of serving his country in Parliament.

Mr Latham, a reader in the Peterborough diocese, will step down as MP for Rutland and Melton at the next election. He has already seen his bishop and plans to explore his chances of becoming an ordained priest after leaving parliament.

He said yesterday: "The priesthood is service and being a member of parliament is service too. If you are not interested in service you should not do it. Perhaps one could make a more personal contribution if one was in the ordained ministry. But it is not for me to say I am going to be an ordained minister. They may not want me."

Mr Latham has for years spent time serving on such bodies as the Joint Ecclesiastical Committee, the select committee on energy and the public accounts committee, but at weekends he exercises his calling as a reader in the country parish near his constituency, where he leads a congregation of between 50 and 100 in matins, evensong or family service.

He was accepted for training to be a lay reader at his middle-of-the-road Anglican church, at Gtretton, after the



Latham hopes to be an ordained priest

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# Britain risks £20m bill after defeat in constitutional wrangle



Curry: studying court ruling's implications

BRITAIN could face a bill running to an estimated £20 million if Spanish fishermen seek compensation for the restrictions overturned by the European Court of Justice ruling yesterday.

Stephen Swabey, of Thomas Cooper and Stubbard, who acted for the 95 vessel owners, said yesterday that some 35 of the fishermen would not be seeking compensation to "ameliorate relations" with the British fishing authorities. Of the rest, some 16 had decided to bring claims, and the rest were undecided. He said that he would advise them "to go for compensation".

The effect of the judgment, Mr Swabey said, was that as long as a fishing vessel was managed and its operations directed and controlled from the United Kingdom, it could be owned either directly or through a company by citizens of other EC member states.

"We are delighted at the out-

**The European Court ruling on British fishing legislation, which has its roots in the Icelandic cod war, has thrown into focus previously obscured questions of national sovereignty, Frances Gibb writes**

come of the case," Mr Swabey said. "It represents nearly 10 years of dispute between the British joint venture owners and the Spanish authorities. We hope it will open a new era in the history of British fishing, during which the Spaniards can integrate themselves further into the British fishing industry and bring benefit to both sides."

Lawyers are assessing constitutional implications of the ruling. Anthony Bradley, editor of *Public Law*, said that although it had been foreshadowed, it was the "clearest case of an act of Parliament being held irreconcilable with community law". Professor

Bradley added: "It is quite clear that the court is saying, unless Britain wishes to leave the community, community law rights have to be protected and a national Parliament cannot run contrary to them. There is not much that the British Parliament can do about that."

David Pannick, a barrister who has acted in a number of cases before the European Court, said that the ruling would come as no surprise to lawyers. "It is a question of degree," he said. "There have been a series of cases in the field of equality law where Parliament has had to rewrite provisions to comply with

community law. This case happens to have a firmer political profile and to be more sensitive."

Mr Swabey said, however, that one difference with the case was that the Merchant Shipping Act 1988 — held invalid and contrary to the Treaty of Rome — was devised with a specific aim: to protect British fleets. "Where the European Court has ruled on other legislation, those laws were already in place," he said. "This act was deliberately drawn up after Spain joined the community to stop their nationals doing something, and involving British sovereignty and international law. And it has been thrown out."

The ruling, which has had wide constitutional and political reverberations, has its origins in the Icelandic cod war, of 1976, when Britain and the rest of the EC extended fishing limits from 12 miles to 200 to keep out unwanted fishing vessels. This angered Spanish fishermen barred

from areas they had fished for centuries. As a compromise, a number of Spanish vessels with historic rights to fish to the south of Britain were given licenses to carry on fishing there.

Others, however, decided to re-register as British fishing boats to get round the limits. This led to a campaign by the UK authorities to get rid of Spanish-owned British fishing vessels. In 1988, the Merchant Shipping Act provided that 75 per cent of directors and shareholders in companies with British fishing vessels must be British citizens living in the UK.

A number of Spanish companies with British-registered fishing vessels began a legal battle to have the act declared contrary to EC law. Their argument, which prevailed yesterday, was that the act breached the Treaty of Rome, which Spain signed in 1986 on joining the EC.

The UK authorities argued that the act was needed to make the

EC's common fisheries policy work and the case was referred to the European Court by the British courts for a ruling. In the meantime, the Spanish firms were given the right to continue fishing, although a number were financially ruined by delays caused by the legal wrangling.

David Curry, the fisheries minister, said: "We shall be studying the judgment with care to assess its implications for the UK's fishing industry."

● The European Court each year takes hundreds of decisions on whether countries' laws clash with EC law (Tom Walker writes). It should not be seen as an all-powerful body like the US Supreme Court, which can invalidate state or federal laws. The Luxembourg court can only say what the EC law is, and it is then up to the member state to toe the line.

Leading article, page 15

## Baker sets up enquiry into Silcott case allegations

By QUENTIN COWDRY, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

KENNETH Baker, the home secretary, set in train yesterday a police enquiry into allegations that detectives fabricated evidence against Winston Silcott, one of three men convicted of the barbaric murder of a policeman in the Broadwater Farm riot of October 1985.

The investigation will be conducted by Essex police, who have agreed to a request by the Metropolitan Police, which collated the evidence against the so-called Tottenham Three, to scrutinise the allegations.

Mr Baker's announcement can only further fuel public anxieties about the effectiveness and equity of the criminal justice process. Public confidence in the system has been shaken by the quashing of the convictions of the Guildford Four and the Birmingham Six and disclosures of wrongdoing by detectives of the disbanded West Midlands serious crimes squad.

Mr Baker said he expected

the investigators to test for possible fabrication all the hand-written records of police interviews with Silcott following his arrest six days after the riot. Silcott, aged 31, was jailed for life for the policeman's murder along with two accomplices, Mark Braithwaite and Engin Raghip. Braithwaite's statement to police will also be subjected to the tests, technically known as electrostatic document analysis (Esda).

Supporters of the men reacted with anger and dismay to the move, pointing out that the statements had already been put through an Esda test by an independent scientist, with the approval of the Metropolitan Police and the Crown Prosecution Service. That, they said, had clearly shown that police had altered the record to incriminate Silcott, who was accused during his trial of attacking the policeman with a machete.

Shaun Waterman, secretary of the Tottenham Three families campaign, accused Mr Baker of playing for time.

"Why does the home secretary need a police investigation? What questions are they going to ask?" However, Henry Hodge, one of Silcott's lawyers, voiced confidence that the fresh tests would lead to the case being referred back to the Court of Appeal.

Solicitors for Braithwaite said there was already ample evidence in his case for a referral to the Appeal Court. His lawyers say inadequate attention was paid during the trial to Braithwaite's proneness to claustrophobia, a condition they said was brought on during his interrogation. The Appeal Court is already to review Raghip's conviction.

Alan Eastwood, chairman of the Police Federation, said his organisation recognised the pressure for further police enquiries but attacked the campaign to free the Tottenham Three for being orchestrated and vituperative. "Nobody should forget that Silcott was convicted, in our view rightly, of taking part in the brutal and callous murder of a brave police officer who died while trying to protect the lives of others."

Since the trial, he said, a strident campaign had been waged to paint the three as a group of "folk heroes, victims of state oppression". This was nonsense.

## Old officers rally to preserve battalions

By KERRY GILL

A "THIN red line" of retired senior army officers is fighting its last great battle — to save the four Scottish regiments destined for amalgamation in government plans for a slimmed-down army.

The campaign was launched in Perth yesterday by a group of Scottish former officers, five colonels and three majors, determined to protect the country's martial heritage from what they described as an "unwelcome, unwarranted and most depressing surprise" by Tom King, the defence secretary. The government intends to combine the Gordon Highlanders with the Queen's Own Highlanders, and the King's Own Scottish Borderers with the Royal Scots, Britain's most senior infantry regiment.

The Keep Our Scottish Battalions campaign will try to collect to two million Scottish signatures for presentation to Mr King before the amalgamations are ratified in October. Petitions will be raised in each of the threatened regiments' recruiting areas, and MPs from all parties will be lobbied to help the campaign.

Colonel Hugh Mackay, campaign chairman, formerly of the Cameronians, condemned the government's statements that the army cuts would lead to a better equipped and better trained force. "What army would throw away its best recruiting area [Scotland]?" he asked. "Scotland is being treated shamefully."

Last night, a former soldier with the Royal Scots said he had started a hunger strike which he would continue until the plan to amalgamate his former regiment with the King's Own Scottish Borderers was dropped by the government.

Alan Farrell, aged 50, of Galashiels, Borders, began his hunger strike on Wednesday and was limiting himself to water, malt extracts and vitamins. He served with the Royal Scots from 1959 until 1965, when he was invalided out. He has two sons serving with the army in Germany.



Winston Silcott's brother George (left), Shaun Waterman, and Mark Braithwaite's father George after Mr Baker's announcement yesterday

## Labour studies interview

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

LABOUR officials yesterday studied remarks by the editor of the *Militant* newspaper that they believe will provide evidence in the case being prepared against Dave Nellist, MP for Coventry South-East.

Peter Taaffe, who was thrown out of the Labour party in 1985, appeared to admit in a BBC radio interview that Militant had created the All-Britain anti-poll tax federation, which has organised campaigns against poll tax. Mr Taaffe has played an important role in the federation.

Labour's national executive has already declared the federation a Militant front organisation, but Mr Taaffe's remarks were believed to be the first public confirmation by a Militant leader that it was behind the federation.

In an interview on the BBC Radio 4 *Today* programme Mr Taaffe again maintained that Militant was not an organisation, but also said: "After the expulsions of 1987 we went on to create the All-Britain anti-poll tax federation which in effect by organising an army of non-payers brought down Mrs Thatcher."

Labour sources said that Mr Taaffe's interview was being examined with a view to including it in the investigation being conducted over Terry Fields and Mr Nellist.

## Minister issues guidance to protect children in homes

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

GUIDELINES to safeguard children in residential homes and prevent practices such as "pindow" recurring were announced by Virginia Bottomley, the health minister, yesterday.

The guidance comes after an enquiry into the use of the pindow regime in children's homes in Staffordshire, where some young people were stripped to their underwear and kept in solitary confinement for weeks. Mrs Bottomley said that the report, which will be implemented with the Children Act on October 14, aimed at ensuring that residential establishments were not warehouses. Last

night social services organisations, while welcoming minimum standards for homes, criticised the report for being too general.

Homes will be required to keep detailed records of disciplinary measures and a daily log book of visitors. Corporal punishment and food and sleep deprivation will be banned and each home will have to have a complaints procedure. Social services departments will be expected to vet prospective employees, and staff will have to be properly trained and supervised. Each home will have to provide a written statement of its purpose and function, and

## Major tells of earth summit aim

By MICHAEL MCCARTHY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Major yesterday impressed on cabinet ministers the importance of Britain's potential role in next year's United Nations conference on environment and development, the so-called Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, when he chaired his first meeting of the special cabinet committee on the environment.

The meeting, at which ministers also discussed the possibility of tightening Britain's own target for controlling emissions of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), the principal gas causing the greenhouse effect, is itself a sign that Mr Major is moving the environment back to the centre of the political stage after it was overshadowed by the Gulf war and the dispute over the community charge. The prime minister is keen to carry on the leading role in world environmental politics which Margaret Thatcher established for herself.

Yesterday he left colleagues in no doubt that he intends Britain to play a formative, rather than a merely participatory, role in achieving the objectives of the UN conference next June, which will be the largest ever to focus on international environmental problems and will attempt to map out solutions for the 21st century.

## UDR soldiers' murder case to go to appeal

THE case of four Ulster Defence Regiment soldiers who protest their innocence of the murder of a Roman Catholic is to be referred to the appeal court after a campaign by Unionist politicians (Richard Ford writes).

Peter Brooke, the Northern Ireland secretary, announced the referral in the Commons yesterday after being sent a dossier allegedly containing material amounting to a strong case for a retrial. Seven weeks ago, he also received the

report of an internal RUC enquiry into the prosecution of the four soldiers.

It is understood that the earliest the appeal could be heard by the Northern Ireland Appeal Court is late autumn or possibly early next year. The four were convicted in 1986 of the sectarian killing of Adrian Carroll in 1983 and sentenced to life imprisonment. Noel Bell, Neil Laitimer, James Hegan and Winston Allen have consistently maintained their innocence.

## Election casts its shadow at game fair

By JOHN YOUNG

THE annual Game Fair, meeting place for country sports enthusiasts, opened yesterday in the parkland of Castle Ashby, home of the Earls of Northampton.

Undeterred by the muddy ground caused by heavy overnight rain, large crowds strolled in the sunshine among the tents and stalls displaying shooting equipment, fishing rods, and riding tackle. Those tiring of the market place could inspect Capability Brown's masterly landscape.

There was, however, a shadow in the background, namely the thought that this time next year a Labour government might be in power, with all its implications for the future of hunting, shooting, and even fishing. A leaflet displayed on the British Field Sports Society's stand asked: "Will

your sport be safe after the next election?"

The society is not a political organisation, the leaflet emphasises. "We do not support any political party, but we will oppose any party which seeks to abolish or unreasonably restrict any field sport. Our aim is to take the issue of field sport out of the political arena and put it back where it belongs — into the conscience of the individual."

The society is just one of many organisations that want Labour to make its position clear. Ron Davies, the party's spokesman on field sports, is due to make a statement on August 12, but there are suggestions that he may be under pressure to postpone it by Labour MPs who fear a backlash.

Previous pledges to ban hunting with hounds and

coursing have been replaced by a new commitment to hold a free vote on the matter in Parliament. However, as hunting enthusiasts are quick to point out, a free vote can mean many things.

A recent Labour policy document observes that the party has never imposed any limitations on shooting. However many Labour MPs support the League Against Cruel Sports, which opposes shooting for sport, and Roy Hattersley, the party's deputy leader, is a patron of the league. The society is also concerned at Labour's proposals for a free right to roam in the countryside, which would include access to river and canal banks.

Rodney Swarbrick, president of the Country Landowners' Association, which organises the fair, said yesterday that there was a

growing awareness that field sports made a substantial contribution to the environment and, particularly in more remote areas, to employment. Anglers had an interest in seeing pure water, as did the landowner, whose economic interest went far beyond his statutory obligation to avoid pollution. There was a growing conviction that the conservation of heather moorland depended a great deal on grouse moor management.

"I think it is very good news that the conservation movement has seen the relevance to wildlife of some of these long established countryside activities," Mr Swarbrick, a Lancashire dairy farmer, said. "It is good news that economic, farming, conservation and sporting interests are beginning to converge."



Bird in the hand: Olivia Rudland, aged four and probably Britain's youngest bird of prey trainer, working with an African barn owl at her parents' bird garden in Rawcliffe, North Yorkshire, yesterday



## Company chief summoned to court for questioning on low-flying trips for customers

## Helicopter 'stunt' pilot jailed over fatal crash

By CRAIG SETON

A HELICOPTER pilot was jailed for 18 months yesterday for the manslaughter of two passengers who died when he crashed his aircraft during a low-flying "hedge-hopping" stunt at speeds of up to 200mph.

John Wright, a pilot with the JCB earth-moving equipment company, crashed because of inattention while carrying out an irresponsible and reckless manoeuvre, Mr Justice Turner said at Stafford Crown Court.

The court had been told that while flying the company's customers, Wright, aged 41, had played simulated war games to give them a thrill. His August 109 crashed into power lines 30ft from the ground, killing two and injuring four others.

The judge said that it was

apparent that low flying had been an habitual occurrence by pilots who worked for the firm. He was satisfied that Wright had not been the originator of the practice, or the sentence would have been more severe.

Wright, of Carlisle, Strathclyde, was sentenced to 18 months for the manslaughter of Richard Smith, aged 37, of Aldershot, Hampshire, and Chris Durrant, aged 41, of Farnham, Surrey, and 12 months concurrent for endangering his aircraft by recklessness. He had denied the charges.

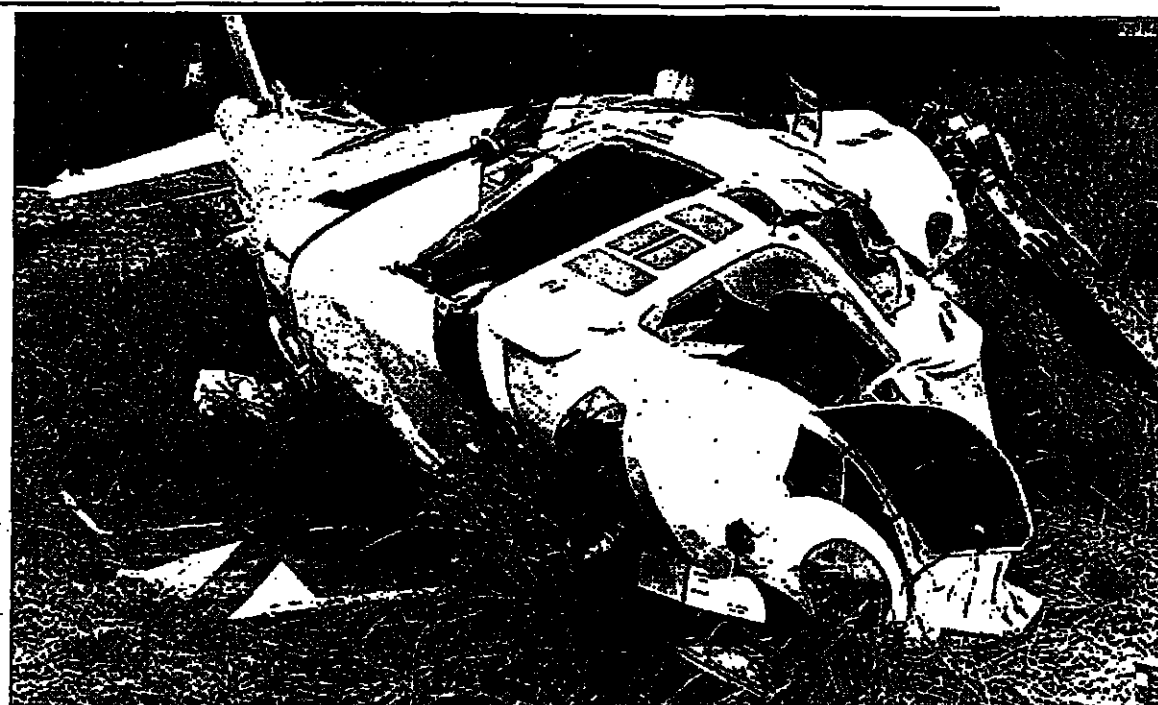
The court had been told that several pilots with JCB had adopted the habit of low flying to give the firm's customers a thrill when they came in to land at the firm's plant at Rochester, near Uttrother, Staffordshire. A witness spoke of flying as low as two feet at 170mph during one helicopter trip.

Sir Anthony Bamford, the chairman and managing director of JCB, told the court yesterday that he was not aware that the company's two helicopters had been involved in low flying. Wright had been dismissed since crashing his aircraft in June last year. Other pilots had been reprimanded and the practice of low flying had been stopped immediately.

Sir Anthony attended court to give evidence after the



Reckless and irresponsible: John Wright and the wreckage of his firm's helicopter, which he crashed in June last year killing two people



judge requested that the company send a representative to answer Wright's allegations that low flying had been expected of him.

The prosecution said that passengers had spoken of being taken on a "Falklands run" before Wright, who had served with the army in Northern Ireland, crashed into the power lines close to the company's factory. Wright was one of the injured. The court was told that during the fatal flight there were references to keeping below Argentinean radar, and to snipers in trees and "Angies" popping up from behind rocks.

Wright, who was dismissed from the army after being court-martialed for driving into the Irish Republic, denied that he had played out low-level war games in his helicopter. He alleged that Ivor Johnston, JCB's chief helicopter pilot, had told him that he was expected to carry out

low flying to provide a more thrilling day for customers.

The judge said that he was satisfied that the crash had happened because of Wright's inattention while engaging in a seriously irresponsible and reckless manoeuvre. He added: "The public is rightly concerned about spectacular accidents which have happened in the course of transport and yours is one of these. The public is entitled to expect and demand very high standards from those who indulge in transport activities, especially flying."

The court was told that Wright's career as a helicopter pilot was now effectively finished. His flying licence had been suspended, he had lost his job and his marriage had failed.

## Men prone to sex headaches

By THOMSON PRENTICE, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

THAT old "not tonight, darling" ploy to avoid making love may have more to it than meets the amorous eye.

For some, sexual intercourse causes headaches, and the greater the passion the deeper the pain, according to a professor of neurology. The headaches can occur with an impact as sudden as a blow on the head, have been likened to a thunderclap and can cause brain haemorrhages.

Men are more likely to suffer the condition, called benign sex headache, James Lance, of the University of New South Wales, writes in the *British Medical Journal*

today. The term refers to a headache that develops as sexual excitement mounts and which culminates in a severe, explosive pain at orgasm. Tired and stressed men are at extra risk, as are those who try to make love for the second or third time in close succession, Professor Lance says.

He has been studying headaches related to sexual activity for 15 years, but says the link was suspected 2,400 years ago by Hippocrates, who mentioned "immoderate venery" as a cause of headaches. Most sex-related headaches do not have any sinister, underlying cause. They may be due to

surges of adrenalin that lead to raised blood pressure, or to excessive contraction of the head and neck muscles.

"Benign sex headache has been reported in patients from 18 to 58 years of age, more commonly in men than women," Professor Lance says. "It mysteriously develops on some occasions but not others." A dull ache at the back of the head may be an early warning, in which case the would-be lover should desist, he advises.

If the headaches recur frequently, they can usually be prevented by propranolol, a beta-blocker drug.

## SATURDAY REVIEW

TIP TOP



The pyramids are visible, the other six (wonders of the world) are not. All seven are, though, a part of our heritage, and they do matter. Not to you? So choose instead the seven wonders of this, the 20th, century and win a holiday for two, based anywhere you choose, including (if you insist) Egypt

## SCARLETT FEVER

Tomorrow is another day, and not just for Rhett Butler. Joe Joseph on the sequel to the book of the film, as seen by Ernest Hemingway, Tom Stoppard, Kingsley Amis and others. Did they give a damn? Frankly, my dear, only up to a point

## PROJECTING KEN

Alan Franks talks to Ken Russell, whose *Where is a Cinema* near you, about early days more projectionist than projected. To see early Fritz Lang, you needed to know the Russells, and the location of their garage

The Times on Saturday: ask your newsagent to reserve it

## Three are cleared over killing

THREE men were cleared yesterday of murdering Andrew Pich, a disabled computer expert found strangled at his home last September.

A jury at Norwich Crown Court reached verdicts of not guilty on Kevin Hearle, aged 23 - who had been having an affair with Mr Pich's wife, Sarah - his brother Nigel Hearle, aged 25, a car mechanic, and their unemployed friend, Andrew Watts, aged 21. Kevin Hearle broke down in tears and the other two smiled broadly as they left the dock.

Mr Pich, aged 34, a father of two disabled by cerebral palsy, was found strangled at Rising, Norfolk. The jury was told that Mrs Pich, aged 27, an auxiliary nurse, had been having an affair with their handyman Kevin Hearle, of Easton, Norfolk. The jury was also told that she was the beneficiary of a £100,000 life insurance policy on Mr Pich. Mrs Pich claimed that, on the night of the murder, she returned home from work and found the three accused in her house and her husband's body on the floor. She said that one of the Hearle brothers had said: "We've killed him."

Kevin Hearle said that all three had spent that night on a beach about 20 miles away. In his summing up, Mr Justice Ognall had said that the only direct evidence against the three was from Mrs Pich, who had been persistently dishonest when questioned by friends, neighbours and the police. She had later admitted laying a false trail, he said.

## Wife, lover and hit man jailed for life

AN UNFAITHFUL wife, her lover and a hired hit man were yesterday given life sentences for murdering her wealthy husband.

Julie Cheema, aged 44, of Hounslow, west London, was the prime mover in the scheme to kill Mohinder Cheema, aged 54, so that she could inherit her share of his £750,000 estate, the Central Criminal Court was told. She plotted with Neil Marklew, her 19-year-old lover, and provided money to buy the sawn-off shotgun for the killer, who was Marklew's friend Robert Naughton, aged 21.

Earlier this month Naughton, of Teddington, west London, admitted murder and attempted murder. Marklew, of Hounslow, admitted attempted murder and was convicted of murder.

On Wednesday Cheema was convicted of murder and attempted murder. Her son, Kismet, aged 18, was given three years youth custody for conspiracy to murder.



Cheema: prime mover in murder of her husband

## Boy in care 'forced to admit guilt'

THE man acquitted of murdering teenager Lynn Siddons 13 years ago after he told a jury his stepfather was the killer claimed in court yesterday that police later suggested he should admit guilt so that "we can get it all sorted out".

Fitzroy Brookes, aged 27, told the High Court that he was still being held in care after his acquittal when police told him he could "go home right now" if he reverted to his original statement that he was the only one involved in the killing of the girl.

Michael Brookes, his stepfather, has never been charged over Lynn's death. The two men are facing a High Court damages claim by Lynn's mother, Gail Halford, aged 46, of Alveston, Derby, who accuses them both of murdering the girl.

After giving his account of the last brutal moments of Lynn's life, in which he said he played a minor role, Fitzroy Brookes said yesterday that his first statement to police admitting he was the only one involved was untrue.

Adrian Whitfield, QC, for Fitzroy Brookes, said that a place of safety order was made after his trial and social services were concerned that a care order should be made. Fitzroy Brookes agreed with Mr Whitfield that he did not want to go into care. He had been away from his mother and sister for six months and he wanted to go home very badly.

The hearing continues today.

## Clive of India scores culinary triumph, two centuries on

By ROBIN YOUNG

CLIVE of India yesterday won a competition for the best pub food in Britain. He did so, though, only by courtesy of his old enemies, the French, who carefully conserved his recipe for small meat pies and made a speciality of them in the town of Pèzenas, in the Languedoc.

When Clive, the founder of the British Empire in India, returned from the subcontinent in 1767, his doctor prescribed a recuperative stay in the south of France. Clive rented the Château de Lazzar, outside Pèzenas, and, when he left, expressed his gratitude to the town by handing over the recipe for his *petits pâtés*.

The British rediscovered the recipe only when the Drayton Initiatives Group, in Market Drayton, Shropshire, was researching Clive, who lived at Syche Hall near

by, as a possible way of promoting tourism in the town. The group's researchers came across a letter sent in the 1950s by Pierre André from Pèzenas seeking information on the origins of Lord Clive's little pies.

No reply could be found, but a letter back to Pèzenas in 1989 brought not only a response from the deputy mayor, but samples of the *petits pâtés* and details of the original recipe.

Yesterday, the pies, as now served at a Market Drayton public house recently renamed the Clive and Coffyne, were adjudged the best traditional pub dish in Britain in a competition sponsored by Guinness. Paul Roberts, the publican, said: "The pies are our speciality now. The pub was renamed last year as a dedication to Lord Clive and the pies."

Coffyne is the old English word for a pie casing.

Clive's original pies were filled only with mutton, suet, brown sugar and grated lemon rind, but the bakers of Pèzenas had introduced improvements and additions down the years. The public house's version, as cooked by its chef, Mandy Wilson, uses a little more fruit than Clive's formulation.

More than 1,000 pubs entered the competition, and, in the national final, Clive's pies beat rabbit, bacon and onion casserole from the Drovers Inn, at Memus, near Forfar, Tayside; hannah of venison in port orange sauce, from the Redwell Inn, Barnard Castle, Co Durham; and Four Game pie, from the Ram Inn, Firle, near Lewes, East Sussex.

Leading article, page 15

# OZmosis.

(Six sumptuous sips to odd sorb at Oddbins this Saturday.)



Oddbins' free wine tasting week 8. Time again then to sup six of the best from Australia. (We've yet more from the Outback, outback.)

Making its first appearance, the Leasingham Clare Chardonnay. Aged in French and American oak, it will obligingly disappear for a mere £4.99.

The 1989 Mitchelton Shiraz elegantly displays the quality of Mitchelton's winemaking. We're elegantly displaying it for £4.19.

Joanna Simon of *The Sunday Times* thought the Rosemount Pinot Noir was newsworthy stuff. She reported that it was an 'unpretentious' little number. £5.49 to be precise.

Without pausing for breath, she went on to pick the 1990 Houghton Semillon for its 'leafy fruit.' We'd like to point out that you can pick your own for just £4.49.

Alternatively, try the Hardy's Bird Series Chardonnay. The Wine International Challenge did and awarded it a Bronze.

Which brings us on to this week's number 6.

At £6.99 the '89 Penfold's Chardonnay is a magnificent follow on to the 1988 vintage. A Trophy-Winner itself.

So don't pass up the chance to come on down under to Ozmosis this Saturday.

Oddbins  
1989 Rosemount Pinot Noir  
Chardonnay £5.49  
Packed with flavours  
of juicy lemon and lime  
fruit, very low level  
of tannin, delicious.  
Bottleage, Strong

Oddbins  
1989 Mitchelton Shiraz  
£4.19  
A light, lovely style  
with hints of pepper  
from a warm region  
for its Sunday

Oddbins  
1990 Houghton Semillon  
£4.49  
A light, lovely style  
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Sip sip hooray!  
2-5 PM (SUBJECT TO LOCAL VARIATION)

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## Big earners' top expense is school fees

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

FAMILIES with big incomes are spending more on school fees than on home loans and are cutting back on holidays, clothes, theatre visits and meals out, according to a report published today.

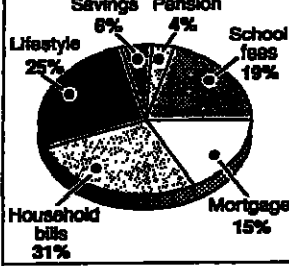
The average earnings of the families surveyed were £57,000 a year, with parents spending £9,000 on school fees and £7,000 on the mortgage. Day school fees now exceed £3,000 a year, and full boarding costs about £10,000.

Most families choose to pay school fees out of their taxed income, claiming that school fee insurance plans do not provide good value. A partner in a large firm of solicitors said: "They're all pretty run-of-the-mill, very ordinary savings plans and while they say they're for school fees, I think you should be very careful. You would be better advised to put your money in the building society."

Anna Ellison, of Prospektus, the financial research company that produced the report, said: "Private education has become the financial planning priority, of more concern to high earners than pension provision, wealth creation through the purchase of

### HOW HIGH EARNERS SPEND THEIR MONEY

Average salary in survey is £57,000



property or spending on their lifestyle, such as holidays, theatres, eating out and clothes.

Even high earners are finding it hard to afford school fees and many rely on extra cash from a working wife. A finance director earning more than £60,000 a year said that he could afford to have one child at an independent school with his wife working, but he knew many parents "living like paupers" while paying fees for two or three children.

A £60,000-a-year commodity broker said: "With the children going to private school, you just have to consolidate - physically gain £50 a week here and there."

An architect earning £50,000 a year said that he and his wife had "to do without in whatever ways are possible" to pay fees.

The commitment to school fees leaves little spare money, even among high earners, the report said. Spending and saving were remarkably constrained despite comparatively high earnings, it said. "Those with younger families and larger mortgages felt under considerable pressure, with little leeway for unconsidered spending and very little truly discretionary income. In many cases, wives' earnings were going entirely to fund school fees or private nursery provision."

Dick Davidson, deputy director of the Independent Schools Information Service, said that with continued growing demand for independent education many companies had begun to offer school fee savings plans. "We would tell parents to be very careful who they consult for financial advice," he said.



Small audience: Barry Tuckwell, the horn player with the London Symphony Orchestra, practises playing the garden hose yesterday in front of an appreciative audience of one at Regent's Park. Many musicians complain that they lack job security, being employed and not self-employed

## Orchestras hail decision on musicians' status

Simon Tait studies the outcome of a freelance musician's fight against a job with too many strings

THE case of Jowitt versus the London Symphony Orchestra sounded in the Court of Appeal this week. It was a test case which, in spite of its failure after almost two years, highlights an anomaly at the top of the musical profession.

Roy Jowitt had been co-principal clarinetist with the LSO for 21 years before leaving in 1989 over matters unconnected with his playing, which is widely admired. His grievance was the increasingly tight grip the orchestra was exerting on his playing life, though he was legally a freelance.

Mr Jowitt said last night: "It is a precarious existence. I wish there were some way of ensuring that musicians in the London orchestras had the benefit of more job security. That is what I wanted to establish."

However, there were some hearty sighs of relief, both

among musicians and managements of the four London orchestras. The Jowitt argument was that he ought to have right of appeal to the industrial tribunal because he was employed by the orchestra. The tribunal disagreed: he was self-employed and therefore had no recourse.

The four orchestras - the LSO, the London Philharmonic, the Royal Philharmonic and the Philharmonia - are self-governing as opposed to being the contract organisations other orchestras around the country are. Members are shareholders who elect their own board, and the board employs the management.

The shareholder-players are therefore considered to be self-employed, and the position of the orchestra is rather like that of a gentleman's club with rules. Jack Brymer, who was Mr Jowitt's joint principal at the LSO

more stringent rules: he would have to apply in writing for any leave of absence, would have to "block" parts of the year in advance so that he would be committed exclusively for the orchestra, and could be disciplined for breaches of the rules (including being fined for lateness). That was tantamount to being employed rather than self-employed, was the argument.

Lord Justice Neill decided not to allow the case to go to the Court of Appeal because there was insufficient reason to interfere with the industrial tribunal's decision.

All four orchestras have been tested by musicians anxious to establish their employment status. Clive Gillinson, managing director of the LSO, said: "There could have been considerable ramifications from the Jowitt case but we never considered them seriously."

This was the result we were expecting. We believe there is much merit in the self-governing system. The ramifications, according to Ian MacClay, Gillinson's opposite number at the RPO, are mostly to do with tax. "The musicians are taxed as self-employed. If they were taxed PAYE they would have to pay far more, and if they were employed by us (instead of us by them) we would have to pay the national insurance contributions for the members and for all the freelance players we use. It would be a massive bill."

Tony Lucas, of the Musicians' Union, said: "The system of the London orchestras has been working well for a long time and we have no reason to want to change it."

STEPHEN MARKESON

## Aga Khan wins fight to buy stud farm

A High Court battle over a multimillion-pound Irish stud farm ended in victory for the Aga Khan yesterday.

He had claimed Bertram and Diana Firestone, American bloodstock breeders of Waterford, Virginia, agreed to sell the 1,200-acre Giltown Stud in Co Kildare to him in November 1989. However Yoshiaki Akazawa, the Japanese business millionaire, claimed he also had an agreement with the Firestones to buy the stud.

At the High Court in Dublin, Mr Justice Morris ruled that the Aga Khan was entitled to the property. He did, however, put a stay on his order in the event of an appeal to the Supreme Court and said Mr Akazawa was entitled to sue the Firestones.

### Plans on track

A plan by McLaren Tag, the Grand Prix giants, to build a £50 million test track in Lydden, Kent, is set to be given the go-ahead by Dover council.

### Gypsies gather

Nearly 6,000 gypsies and travellers gathered yesterday in the village of Wisbech St Mary, Cambridgeshire, for a four-day religious convention.

### Bus attack

Police are hunting a "grey-haired, older man" who raped a woman aged 20 as she waited on an empty bus at Solihull bus station, West Midlands.

### Waxworks fire

Madame Tussand's, the London waxworks, was evacuated yesterday after a small fire started in the roof. Smoke was drawn into the ventilation system and infiltrated the Chamber of Horrors.

### Bombs sent

A letter bomb sent to a charity shop in Wolverhampton, West Midlands, exploded in the hands of a voluntary worker. She was unhurt. A second bomb was also posted to Boots the Chemist in the town, starting a fire.

### Art decision

Accusations of maladministration levelled against Derbyshire county council over its sale of art treasures have been rejected by the local ombudsman.

Arts, page 13  
Diary, page 14

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## Majors to holiday with Bush

The prime minister and his wife Norma will spend three days at the end of August on holiday with President Bush and his wife Barbara at their holiday home in Kennebunkport, Maine. Mr Major and his family will have a ten-day holiday in Spain earlier in August.

### Hedge grants

Farmers who replant "environmentally beneficial" hedgerows are to get grants from the government, Tony Baldry, environment under secretary, announced in a written reply. Those who rip out hedgerows without permission will face prosecution. Under a new scheme, those wishing to remove hedges will need permission from the local planning authority.

### 'Gifts' move

The government is to legislate as soon as possible to make it an offence to offer false or misleading "free gifts", including those associated with timeshare schemes, Edward Leigh, consumer affairs minister, said in a written reply.

### G7 costs

The G7 economic summit in London earlier this month cost the Exchequer about £7 million, Tristan Garel-Jones, Foreign Office minister, said in a written reply.

### Cheers

Good news for spirit drinkers was announced in a written reply from Edward Leigh, consumer affairs minister, when he said that legislation is to be brought in to allow gin, rum, vodka and whisky to be sold in 35ml as well as 25ml measures.

## Equipment sent to Iraq despite ban, say officials

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH equipment capable of military use during the Gulf war was licensed for export to Iraq by the government despite an arms embargo, trade officials have disclosed to a parliamentary enquiry.

Products licensed by the trade department for export to Iraq included mortar-launching radar, artillery fire control, uranium and fast assault craft. At the time, British exports to Iraq of sensitive equipment were banned under a UN resolution because of the Iran/Iraq war.

The Commons trade and industry committee is to question trade officials after the summer recess over their list of licensed exports to Iraq between January 1987 and August 5 last year, when Iraq invaded Kuwait.

Committee sources predicted yesterday that the trade and industry department's evidence is likely to provoke a longer and more searching enquiry into the government's controls on exports to Iraq of sensitive equipment during the Eighties.

In the list, part of the department's supplementary evidence to the MPs, appears an air defence simulator, ballistic jacket, body armour, encryption kits for mixing codes, explosives, fire bottle cartridge, gun sound-ranging equipment, isotope production systems, night vision equipment, plutonium, portable explosive detector, satellite communications equipment, speech scramblers, radar systems, hostile fire indicator and laser equipment.

The six-page list of British products was cleared for export by a committee of Foreign Office, defence and trade and industry officials after an arms embargo was imposed in 1984 because of the Iran/Iraq war.

The Tory-dominated Commons committee has been gathering written evidence about exports to Iraq and the narrower issue of the Iraqi supergun affair since April last year when Nicholas Ridley as

trade secretary was involved in a dispute about steel tubes suspected to be part of a big gun. Customs officials seized eight of the tubes awaiting export at Teesport.

The trade department told the committee in written evidence that "some 44 tubes" had probably been sent from Britain to Iraq.

"The government was first aware that Iraq was involved in a long-range gun project in the autumn of 1989. At that time the extent of the involvement of UK companies was not clear," the department said. "More information came to light in March of this year [1990] which established that certain UK firms were supplying goods for use in the project."

Exports to Iraq (Memoranda of Evidence), Commons trade and industry committee (Stationery Office; £11.85)



Ridley: involved in dispute over "supergun" for Iraq

## MPs pack their bags for the beaches

As Parliament begins its summer holiday, Robert Morgan looks back at the legislative session

Despite protestations from John MacGregor, leader of the House, that the summer recess was likely to be later rather than earlier because of the weight of government business, this has been a fairly light legislative session. Few bills caused any deep party divisions.

The Queen's speech that set out the programme last November, however, made no mention of one measure nobody had envisaged at the time. In early spring, Michael Heseltine came before the House with the bill that sounded the death knell of the community charge. The local government finance and valuation bill allows for the introduction of the council tax that is to replace the poll tax.

Labour MPs were unhappy with the plans - their policy is for "fair rates" - and some right-wing Tory MPs initially threatened a revolt over the end of the poll tax. However, the bill got royal assent yesterday.

Two legislative issues were dominant, but they caused splits between the Lords and Commons rather than between government and Opposition. The government kept to its commitment to provide for alleged Nazi war criminals now resident in Britain to be prosecuted. When the Lords re-

jected the measure on second reading, as they had done in the previous session, the government invoked the Parliament acts.

The second concerned the treatment of murderers. Murderers must be sentenced to life imprisonment. The trial judge has power only to make a recommendation about a release date. The Lords amended the bill to give the judge discretion about the length of the sentence. The Commons rejected that change and the Lords accepted that, but took the power from the home secretary to decide when a murderer could be released and gave it to the parole board. That too, was rejected by the Commons at the behest of the government. Earlier this week, the upper House backed down.

In the previous session the government had survived a rebellion by only a handful of votes against demands

for a dog registration scheme. The issue appeared to have died away when, in the spring, there was a spate of attacks by pit bull terriers and other dogs. The government acted to ban fighting dogs and rushed a bill through all stages in the Commons under a guillotine in one day. Again, Labour attempts to bring in a registration scheme were resisted. On Wednesday night, again under a guillotine, the Lords amendments to it were agreed.

A bill to ensure that absent parents pay towards the maintenance of their children reached the statute book despite controversy over a provision that meant that a mother who refused to name the father of her child might have state benefits withheld.

The government kept pressing forward with its privatisation programme, with the introduction of contractor operation of the Atomic Weapons Establishment, through the sale of the insurance services of the Export Credit Guarantee Department, with privately financed roads, and a bill to convert the trust ports into private companies.

A bill to re-establish pay negotiating machinery for teachers in place of the long-defunct Burnham committee had to be abandoned but was replaced

## Riot control 'no peace substitute'

By JOHN WINDER

AS WORLDWIDE pressure grows on the government of Israel to accept the Baker peace plan and sit down with its Arab neighbours, the British government made clear yesterday that the Israelis should stop the further building of settlements in the occupied territories.

Lord Caversham of Furness, a government spokesman in the Lords, said that the policy of establishing settlements was not only illegal but also incompatible with Israel's express desire to make progress with the peace process.

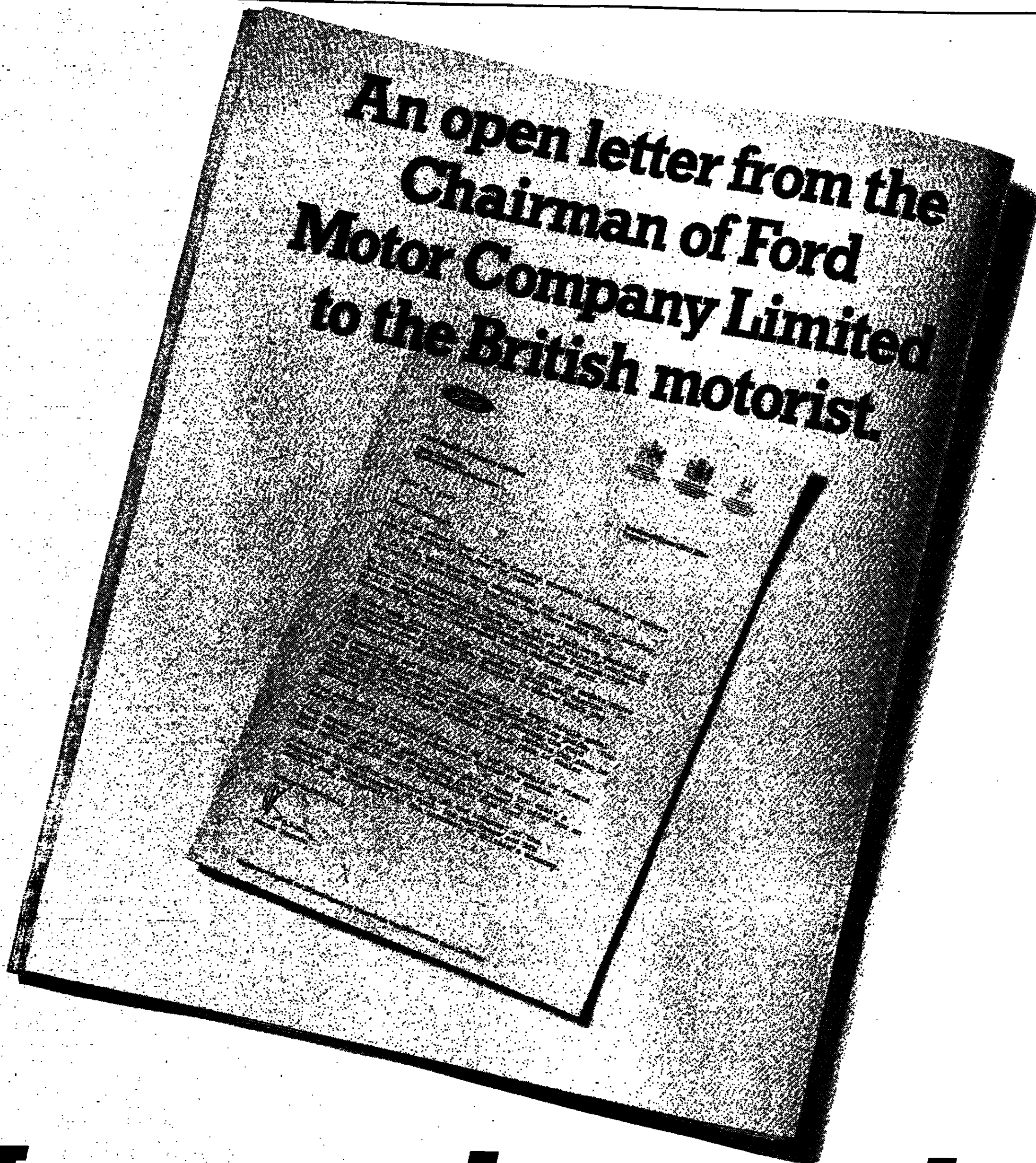
Replying to a debate on the region, he said that a joint delegation of Jordanians and Palestinians at a Middle East peace conference would be the best solution to the impasse over finding Palestinian representatives to whom Israel was willing to talk. Israeli security could be assured only through peace with its Arab neighbours and riot control was no substitute for that. Peace in the Middle East was an am-

bitious aim and the United Kingdom would continue to play its part.

He urged all parties to consider confidence-building measures to create the right climate. It was premature to suggest that Israel had already accepted American proposals, but a negotiated settlement was essential to peace and stability in the region.

The debate had been opened by Lord Mayhew (Lib Dem), a foreign office minister in the Attlee government, who said that the time had come to move from persuasion of Israel to pressure. Now was the time for President Bush to emulate President Eisenhower's approach during the Suez crisis and tell Israel that he could not maintain the enormous flow of economic aid to Israel unless it changed its attitude. "The problem is the Israeli lobby in Washington. Capitol Hill is Israeli-occupied territory at this time. That lobby has the American Congress under its thumb."





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## Botha insists cash for Inkatha had no link to violence

From GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

THE South African government has firmly rejected charges that its covert funding of a conservative black organisation was politically motivated, saying it was aimed purely at combating sanctions.

R.F. "Pik" Botha, the foreign minister, said during a debate on television last night it was "a pity" that political violence in black townships was perceived as being linked with the secret payments to the Inkatha Freedom party, but in any case Pretoria could not be held responsible for the strife.

"I refuse to admit that I funded Inkatha for political purposes... no government department spent money on Inkatha so that Inkatha could destroy, or fight, or participate in violence," he said. It was absolutely untrue that the state had sponsored political subversion.

Insisting that the aim had been to avert sanctions and minimise their effects, he said: "I pay tribute to my staff, and I pay tribute to all South

Africans who assisted us to circumvent sanctions, and if I had to do it again I would do it again exactly like that. I do not consider it a dirty trick to try to keep the economy of this country strong."

Grimly defending the government before a sceptical studio media audience, Mr Botha admitted that "a series of extremely unfortunate, if not reprehensible, incidents" had tarnished the image of the police.

"Certain individual incidents of police work gave rise to the suspicion that the police were indeed partial in taking sides in favour of Inkatha against the ANC... the violence came to be linked up with the funding, which I think is a pity, but at least I understand how it came about."

The minister conceded that public accountability for covert funding could be improved, and he thought President de Klerk would be looking into the matter. He said Mr de Klerk had not been

aware of the Inkatha funding, "but the system did not require him to be aware".

He asserted that the president's reputation was unshaken, and that none of the substantive issues in the transition to multiracial democracy had been affected. The government, he maintained, had done nothing to compromise the "new" South Africa.

Shortly before the debate, it was learned that Mike Imbe, the attorney-general of Natal, is investigating reports that a security policeman purchased 24 revolvers for supporters of the Inkatha Freedom party, some of which were subsequently used in political murders.

The enquiry may yield the first documented evidence of direct police complicity in violence between Inkatha and supporters of the African National Congress, which has claimed an estimated 5,000 lives in the past four years.

Conor Cruise O'Brien, page 14



Forced move: a woman dragged away her belongings in a bag as municipal workers demolish shacks under police protection in the Ivory Park squatter settlement at Midrand, 19 miles north of Johannesburg yesterday. Five people were hurt when the South African police opened fire with shotguns and rubber bullets to disperse a group of squatters, police said. The incident occurred near the Transvaal provincial

administration buildings where officials have been tearing down shacks since Tuesday. Police said that the squatters were armed with dangerous weapons. On Wednesday, police fired tear-gas and rubber bullets at squatters who tried to prevent municipal officials from destroying their shacks. The squatters had occupied a tract of land that has been earmarked for a housing project. (AFP)

## Greedy yakuza's grip tightens around Japan

From JOANNA PITMAN IN TOKYO

JAPAN'S 89,000 yakuza, mafia-type gangsters normally respected by the community, are making Tokyo businessmen, financiers, policemen and politicians sweat more profusely than usual this summer. The recent, highly-publicised financial scandal in which two leading securities firms admitted working with a well-known underworld boss has thrown an unwelcome spotlight on the extent to which the yakuza have penetrated Japan's economic, political and financial life.

In return for keeping hard drugs out of Japan and maintaining "unorganised" crime at minimum levels, the yakuza's lucrative careers in gun-running, gambling, extortion, counterfeiting and prostitution are studiously ignored by the police. But criminals have grown fat and greedy on Japan's burgeoning wealth. The "corporate brothers" have now turned to investing their illegal earnings (conservatively estimated at \$4 billion a year) in the stock and property markets and pursuing hundreds of new business activities.

These days they not only import the prostitutes and run the brothels, but they also launder the sheets and towels. They run private medical clinics, manufacture gambling machines, and are cornering the market in new religions, setting up priests in garish temples as well as supplying plastic buddhas and other trappings. The rank and file yakuza operates from a clearly marked office, carries a business card giving his name, gang affiliation and rank, and proudly sports his gang's emblem in his lapel.

Unlike the noble and modest yakuza outlaw of the past, who defended the rights of common folk and was immortalised in the cinema and the public imagination as a cross between Robin Hood and John Wayne, the new mobster is a voracious capitalist, lusting after money and political power and intent on fleeing his lofty connections for all he can get.

These big bosses patronise top hotels and first-class airport lounges, board helicopters to visit the golf course and brandish fat cigars from stretch limousines. Many of their activities are still illegal and they are believed to pay a token one-tenth of the taxes they should. Rubbing shoulders with pillars of society seems to protect them from arrest.

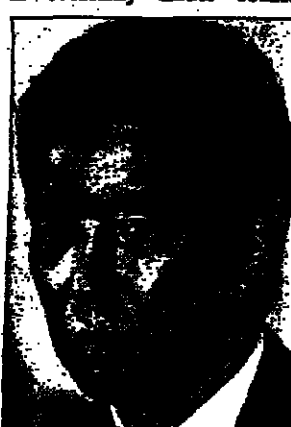
Toshiki Kaifu, the prime minister, may rue the day in 1986 when, as education minister, he allowed himself to be photographed shaking hands with Sango Mihara, a well-known *kyozaiya* — a yakuza who specialises in extortion. For good measure, Mr Kaifu had his name engraved on a commemorative stone to mark the occasion, although a spokesman from the prime minister's office denies any current relationship between the two men.

A few days before the general election last year, Keigo Ouchi, leader of Japan's third opposition party, the Democratic Socialist party, was caught by the camera paying his respects to a crime

syndicate boss. The picture was released to the Japanese press last month because the gangster belongs to the same mob that is involved in the securities scandal. An embarrassed Mr Ouchi declared that he had no idea the man was a yakuza, and anyway he was merely dropping by to say hello. According to the boss of a 4,000-strong yakuza mob based in eastern Tokyo, "politicians always come to pay their respects at election time. They bring gifts of sake and money. You see, I represent 4,000 votes."

In business circles the yakuza are handled with kid gloves. An employee in the president's office of an internationally famous manufacturing company admits that she regularly has to arrange for large sums of money to be sent to gangster extortionists and right-wing nationalist groups (considered to be honorary yakuza). Last April a banquet was held at a sumptuous Tokyo restaurant, attended by senior executives from some 60 key firms, including Tokyo Electric Power and Nissan Motor, according to the *Asahi* newspaper. The host was Sango Mihara. Mr Kaifu's acquaintance, and the event was arranged, according to the *Asahi*, to solicit "donations" for Mr Mihara in exchange for sealed lips at the companies' shareholders meetings. Last week police officers admitted that they had handed over to their yakuza minders two Thai illegal immigrants who had been detained for working as prostitutes. The *Yomiuri* newspaper speculates that the police had struck a deal with the gangsters to hush up a police beating during an interrogation.

By all accounts, the pampered yakuza still live in comfortable coexistence with the law. In fact, there are no laws prohibiting their traditional, staple gangster activities, although new legislation is currently under consid-



Kaifu: once shook hands with a leading gangster

eration that could categorise extortion, money-laundering and gun-running for the first time as criminal offences. The suggested penalties for errant mobsters — one year in jail or a \$4,000 fine — suggest, however, that the new laws will be intended merely as warnings.

Meanwhile, subway posters intended to persuade the public to stand firm against yakuza extortion show a tiny frog confronted by a huge fire-breathing dragon. The dragon is poised to attack, yet no help is at hand for the frog.

Bank faces \$26m loss, page 22

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## Mongolians seek cure for their ills

From CATHERINE SAMPSON IN ULAN BATOR

AT ULAN Bator's open air market, one vendor has a single item for sale, a syringe. "Fifty tugriks," 10 per cent of the minimum wage, he asks, unwrapping the valuable object for the scrutiny of a potential customer. Among the small range of objects for sale, the few pills and ampoules and other pharmaceuticals are the most sought after.

"We go to the doctor, he prescribes a drug, then we go to the pharmacy and there is nothing there," said one market-goer. "So we have to come here and buy medicine from each other."

Mongolia decided last year to follow the model of Eastern Europe, creating a free market economy. At the same time, it broke away from decades of dependence on the Soviet Union and tried to go it alone. Now Moscow has withdrawn its financial support, but a new and independent economic system has not yet taken shape.

As one Ulan Bator-based diplomat says: "The Mongolians are in desperate shape." Foreign economists believe that by the end of the year, Mongolia will face 20 per cent urban unemployment,

200 per cent inflation, and a 20 per cent drop in gross national product. Having vowed never again to look to foreign powers or to heaven for help, the Mongolians are forced to seek emergency aid from the West.

With a population of only two million, Mongolia's needs are not extortionate. Economists estimate that it needs \$200 million (£119 million) in aid, \$30 million of that within a couple of months. Officials are optimistic they will get it, but not that they will get it fast enough.

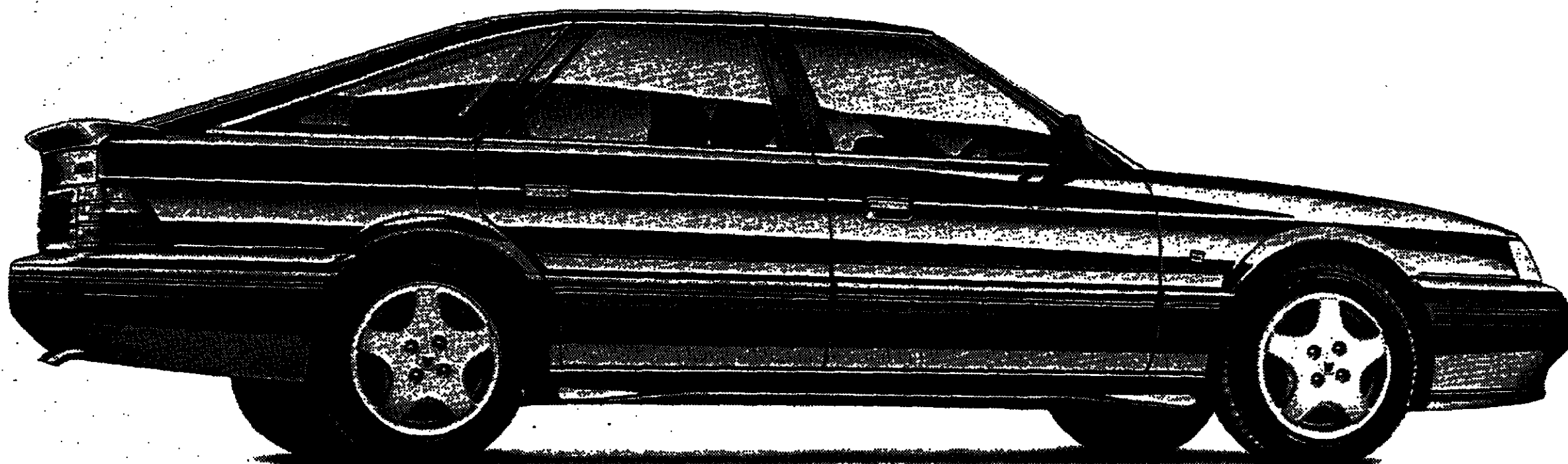
James Baker, the American Secretary of State, on an ideological mission to promote democracy and the free market in Asia, has been putting pressure on Western allies to give money to Mongolia. He arrived in Ulan Bator yesterday from Kuala Lumpur for two days of talks on the economic and political situation. He is expected to offer further American aid and a message of support for Mongolian efforts.

Today Mr Baker is meeting the Mongolian foreign minister, Tserenpilyn Gombo-suren. He will then have talks with President Ochirbat and the prime minister, Sharabyun Gungardorj.



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## Suspect's bail set at \$1 million as murder toll spreads panic in America's Midwest

## Families fear for lost ones as killer's lair is uncovered

FROM JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

IN AMERICA, the mugs of missing persons stare at you from the milk carton over breakfast, from bulletin boards during the day, and the "crime time" television shows in the evening. Half the population seems to be lost and the other half looking for them.

Now the relatives of those missing persons have a new horror on which to fix their fears — the private abattoir apparently run by a Milwaukee man in which the remains of at least 11 dismembered bodies were found.

Deputy Inspector Vincent Partipilo, who is investigating the case, said: "We have panicked half the Midwest. Everyone with a missing family member is calling. Jeffrey Dahmer, aged 31, the suspected killer, is believed to have lured his prey in local shopping centres or bars frequented by homosexuals, offering them money to come back to his flat to pose for photographs.

According to court papers,

once there "he would drug these individuals and usually strangle them, and then he would dismember the bodies, often boiling the heads to remove the flesh". A convicted child molester who was still on probation after serving almost a year in jail, Dahmer "further stated that he took Polaroid photographs of a number of these persons while they were still alive, after he had killed them, and of their heads and body parts after he had dismembered them".

Dahmer, a former worker in a chocolate factory who confessed to the gruesome killings of at least 11 young men, will be charged with the murder of the only one identified so far, the authorities said. He will be charged with additional murders as experts match names to the array of body parts, skulls and other evidence collected from his flat.

Dahmer is white and all his victims appear to have been black, police said. A Milwaukee



Legal steps: Gerald Boyle, left, a lawyer retained by Jeffrey Dahmer's family, in Milwaukee county circuit court, where Judge Frank Crivello, centre, set bail at \$1 million (£591,000). Catherine Lacey, right, mother of the first identified victim in the case, talked to the press about her son



county judge ordered Dahmer to be held on a \$1 million (£591,000) bond. The bodies or parts of bodies were found in Dahmer's second-floor apartment on Tuesday.

Dahmer was described by neighbours as a polite young man who paid his rent on time. A police affidavit said Dahmer went hunting for his victims at taverns and shopping centres, offering them money to pose for his photographs.

Police found 11 severed heads in the apartment. Seven had been boiled to the bone. Four others still had flesh on them. Among the

items found in the apartment was a kettle containing human hands and male genitals.

Dahmer's father, a chemical engineer from Marion, Ohio, has hired a lawyer to represent his son. Lionel Dahmer had written in 1990 to a judge overseeing his son's probation on a sex offence charge urging that he be placed in an alcohol rehabilitation programme because "I have tremendous reservations regarding Jeff's chances".

So far only one victim has been positively identified: Oliver Lacey, aged 23, of Chicago. Lacey had been staying in Milwaukee with his parents. His mother, Catherine, said: "I felt something was wrong. My son would call me to let me know what was going on."

Thousands of families around America are waiting for similar calls. Among those

drawn to the crime scene at the Oxford apartments, in a crime-ridden section about three miles from the city centre, was Barbara Hughes-Holt whose brother vanished on May 24. He was last seen leaving a gay bar called Club 219 with a white man who fitted Dahmer's description.

The Laotian immigrant family of the 13-year-old boy Dahmer was jailed for molesting fear that his brother, aged 14, who vanished on May 25, may also be among the victims.

Experts on serial killings say that the murderers invariably prey on the weak, children, drifters and prostitutes of both sexes. The Milwaukee murders closely resemble several other infamous cases. In 1980 in Chicago, John Wayne Gacy, a building contractor with a sodomy conviction, was found guilty of killing 33 young men and boys. Thirty-

two were discovered in the 30in crawlspace beneath his house. Many had cords round the neck and underwear stuffed in their mouths.

According to Special Agent John Campbell, head of the FBI's behavioural science unit which studies serial killers, the victims generally share the same characteristics — whether they are all young men, young women, prostitutes, black or white. The killer develops a technique which he — almost all serial killers are men — repeats again and again. All the dismembered corpses in Dahmer's apartment appeared to be male.

Last year 6,000 of the 23,200 murders in America went unsolved, most of them assumed to be what is classified as "stranger versus stranger" killings. Although many were linked to the country's burgeoning gang

violence, experts believe that a good proportion could have been serial murders. Agent Campbell's unit, which enters cases only when local investigations have drawn a blank, has a list of 900 unsolved serial murders.

● **Jarratt, Virginia:** A man convicted of raping and killing a girl, aged 13, in 1983 was executed in Virginia's electric chair, officials at the Greensville Correctional Centre said. Albert Clozza, aged 31, was the 150th person executed in the United States since the Supreme Court allowed state governments to reinstitute the death penalty in 1976.

Clozza did not request clemency from Virginia's governor, Douglas Wilder, and said he did not expect forgiveness for the crime he committed. His lawyer said that there had been no last-minute appeals.

## Peruvian guerrillas target Japanese

Lima — Japanese in Peru fear that they are the new targets of radical Maoist guerrillas, members of the 60,000-strong community said this week.

In the latest attack on Japanese or Peruvians of Japanese descent, Manuel Inamine Shimabukuro, aged 56, a poultry plant owner, was shot dead on Tuesday night by hooded gunmen who ambushed his car on the outskirts of Lima. His wife, Elena Inamine Shimabukuro, was wounded in the arm.

It was not immediately clear who was responsible for the killing, but residents said they feared it was the Maoist Shining Path guerrillas. "Now there is no doubt we are on Shining Path's hit list," said Francisco Oishi, a friend of the Shimabukuros. "I believe a lot of us who have enough money to leave will go. This country is getting too unsafe for us," he said.

In Tokyo, a spokesman for the Japan International Co-operation Agency said that more than half the 87 Japanese aid workers in Peru would return home after the death of some engineers.

President Fujimori, the son of Japanese immigrants, assured a delegation of Japanese officials this week his government would provide security for aid workers. (Reuters)

## Air crash clue

Riyadh — Hydraulic failure might have caused the crash of a Canadian DC3 carrying Nigerian pilgrims. Saudi aviation officials said that minutes before the crash on June 11 the pilot spoke to Jeddah control of problems in the hydraulic system which made flying difficult. All 261 people on board were killed. (Reuters)

## Photo 'faked'

New York — Trinh Xuan Lang, Vietnam's ambassador to the United Nations, said a photograph purporting to show three missing American pilots alive was a fake. One of the men was "blown to pieces" when his plane was shot down, and to raise false hopes among families was "cruel and inhuman". (Reuters)

## Drug verdict

Boston — The highest court in Massachusetts has ruled that society's interest in preventing illegal drug use outweighed the suffering of Joseph Hutchins, aged 47, who used marijuana to relieve the pain and depression of a chronic illness. In a 5-2 decision, the court upheld the man's conviction on drug charges. (AP)

## Official freed

Harare — Authorities in the Mozambique city of Beira have released Hans-Ulrich Spiess, an international Red Cross official, who was held for three days after it was alleged he was helping to supply Renamo rebels with military uniforms, the Red Cross said here.

## Ex-aide flees

Buenos Aires — Amira Yoma, the sister-in-law and former aide of President Menem of Argentina, fled from her home after a judge said that she would be indicted in connection with a drug money laundering investigation, police said. Miss Yoma refused to say where she was going. (Reuters)

## Fire detector

Paris — A French electronics firm says it has invented a warning system using a thermal camera that can detect a lighted cigarette more than two-thirds of a mile away. It also detects flames within a radius of several miles, making the task of fighting forest fires much easier. (Reuters)

## US does not rule out action as Iraq defies deadline

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE White House declared yesterday that Iraq had defied the United Nations deadline for full disclosure of all its nuclear capabilities and weapons of mass destruction.

Administration officials said the passing of yesterday's deadline did not herald any immediate military strikes threatened by President Bush, but action to destroy those nuclear capabilities was a possibility. "I never rule anything in or out," said Roman Spasniuk, a White House spokesman. President Saddam Hussein's failure to comply was "unfortunate, because we have made it quite clear that he will abide by the UN resolutions... We will make sure that Iraq complies."

The UN deadline was not a "D-Day" but a marker of Saddam's good faith. He had provided lists, but had obstructed on-site inspections. He had not met UN requirements. Over the past three weeks Saddam had played a "shell game" with Iraq's nuclear equipment, moving it around, intimidating inspectors and denying access to facilities.

Tomorrow a UN mission will arrive in Baghdad to try once more to conduct unhindered inspections of Iraq's nuclear facilities. Washington "would be able to judge quite adequately Saddam Hussein's intentions depending on the access the group gets on Saturday," Mr Popadiuk said.

In Vienna, inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency said that their fourth mission to Iraq would focus on Iraq's uranium



Horner: facilities would take a few days to destroy enrichment programme. Further UN missions are planned for next month to try to inspect chemical, biological and missile capabilities.

Reports from Iraq suggest the government has been making some preparations against air attacks. Sustaining the psychological pressure on Saddam, General Charles Horner, who directed the allied air campaign during the Gulf war, said on Wednesday that all Iraq's known nuclear research and production facilities could be destroyed, but it would take several days of bombing. Mr Bush made no reference to the deadline in a speech yesterday morning, but said that revelations about Iraq's nuclear programme underlined the fact that the war was "right and just".

Sir David Hannay, Britain's UN envoy, said yesterday that Saddam was deluding himself if he thought he was safe from military action. In a BBC interview, he said it was doubtful whether Iraq had made a full disclosure of its nuclear capacity.

## Syrians claim Bush pledged Israeli pullout

FROM REUTERS IN DAMASCUS

PRESIDENT Bush has given Damascus assurances that Israel will have to withdraw from all fronts in return for peace with the Arabs, Faronk al-Shara, the Syrian foreign minister, said yesterday. He said the assurances were given in a letter from Mr Bush to President Assad of Syria.

Last week, James Baker, the US Secretary of State, had pledged in Damascus that Washington would give no secret assurances to any party in the proposed Arab-Israeli peace talks. Mr al-Shara, asked if the letter included a specific reference to an Israeli withdrawal on all fronts, including the Syrian Golan Heights, told a news conference: "Yes, yes and also the American administration's rejection to the annexation of a single inch of the Golan. In his letter, Bush gave us a glimpse of hope in the possibility of reaching a just and comprehensive settlement."

The foreign minister said: "It is the first time the United States speaks of a comprehensive settlement based on (UN) Security Council resolutions 242 and 338. Before it sought unilateral solutions and we rejected them," he said. Mr al-Shara said it was this new approach that persuaded Mr Assad to accept Mr Bush's proposals for peace talks with Israel on the basis of land for peace, on July 14.

Until then Syria had declined to participate in the proposed talks between Israel and its Arab foes, insisting that they involve the United Nations. Damascus was worried that direct talks might bypass the UN resolutions that call for a return of

occupied Arab land, including the Golan Heights. Syria's agreement to attend the talks was widely seen as a breakthrough that put the onus on Israel to negotiate directly with its Arab neighbours, something it has long sought.

Mr al-Shara, speaking at the airport where he was seeing off Mark Eyskens, the Belgian foreign minister, accused Israel of waging what he called a campaign of procrastination to torpedo the chance of Middle East peace. He rejected Israel's view that it had already implemented resolution 242 by returning the Sinai peninsula to Egypt in 1982. "All territories occupied by Israel in the 1967 war should be restored to the Arabs in a peaceful settlement," he said.

Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli prime minister, reaffirmed on Wednesday that he would not give up land and threatened to exclude Palestinians from the talks unless they accepted his demands that Arabs from East Jerusalem be excluded. Mr al-Shara said Israel had no right to select or name the Palestinian representatives. "It is up to the Palestinians to decide who will represent them."

● **Washington:** President Bush yesterday appealed to Israel to exploit an "historic opportunity for peace and security" by agreeing to attend the US-brokered peace conference (Martin Fletcher writes).

Mr Bush also appealed to the Palestinians to "do everything possible to take advantage of this unprecedented situation to attain their legitimate rights and at the same time further the cause of peace."

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## Yinglish gives Yiddish the kiss of life

FROM JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

ASKED why he wrote in Yiddish, Isaac Bashevis Singer, the Nobel prize-winning novelist and short story writer who died on Wednesday, once quipped that he liked writing about ghosts — the malevolent spirits of Jewish folklore known as *dybbuk* — so what better way than by using a dying language?

Although Yiddish speaking is on the decline in the United States, a version of the Jewish language — dubbed "Yinglish" by expert Leo Rosten — is very much alive. Audiences are flocking to Broadway to watch the comic Jackie Mason deliver jokes in Yiddish-accented English, with more than a sprinkling of Yiddish

phrases. And the present number one book on the bestseller lists bears a Yiddish title: *Chutzpah*.

*Chutzpah*, the Yiddish word for assertiveness, is what it is all about. In the book, the controversial Harvard law professor, Alan Dershowitz, argues that American Jews should be less apologetic for their success.

With the older generation of Yiddish-speaking emigrés in America dying out, younger American Jews see Yiddish as offering a cultural identity linked to their European roots. Millions of Eastern European and Russian Jews poured into America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Some two million

of them settled in New York's Lower East Side, the crucible of Yiddish culture in America.

Though the clothing shops lining the Orchard Street market have been repopulated with a younger generation of Jews leaving the Soviet Union, few of them speak Yiddish and the Yiddish "Theatre Row" along nearby Second Avenue has almost died.

Probably inevitably, America's Yiddish culture has been Anglicised. Last year New York's leading Yiddish newspaper, the *Daily Forward*, in which much of Singer's fiction first appeared, began publishing simultaneously in English.

The result is a vibrant

"Yinglish" culture. Anyone hearing the roars of laughter at Jackie Mason's current Broadway show cannot doubt that New York's famed "borscht belt" is still very much present, even if they like their Yiddish served up with English translation.

Mason makes a living by understanding that fact. He recently published *How to Talk Jewish*, a dictionary of Yiddish words from "a *Gezunt Moid*" — "a healthy girl" — with the obvious connotations — to "Zhub" — as in "the guy's a zhub".

Before the last mayoral election in New York, Mason created a future in New York by using a Yiddish word. The comedian



Singer, novelist who kept Yiddish alive described the future Democratic mayor, David Dinkins, as a "fancy schwartz" — "black".

Obituary, page 16



Peruvian guerrilla target Japanese

# Soviet powerhouse on the blink as an empire strikes back



Pavlov leans towards the conservative camp

A BIT like Britain in the 1960s, the central committee of the Soviet Communist party is a mighty institution that has "lost an empire but not yet found a role". As recently as 1987, everybody knew what happened in the stern grey building near the Kremlin, where black chauffeur-driven cars constantly disgorged sleek bureaucrats: the central committee ran the country.

Its departments - covering everything from agriculture to foreign affairs - operated as think-tanks, generators of policy, drafters of laws, and were routes to personal advancement. At the height of its power, the organs of state - the cabinet, ministries and

media - merely rubber-stamped and promulgated policies conceived and elaborated in the central committee. So did the committee's international department, which operated as a sort of parallel foreign ministry. Its role as the main interlocutor of foreign Communist parties in or out of power made it a powerful foreign policy instrument.

Answering to the department were persons ranging from professors at institutes for the study of geopolitics to the Soviet representatives at supposedly independent international associations, such as the World Peace Council.

The central committee apparatus remains largely intact, but its purpose has

The party central committee's writ was once unchallenged, but now its strength has been undermined, Bruce Clark writes from Moscow

been unclear since last year, when it formally surrendered its power monopoly to an executive president and standing parliament. Its departments still conduct research, propose policies and issue pronouncements but, with the international division a possible exception, nobody pays much attention.

The committee's more urgent tasks now include managing the party's huge but dwindling revenues from publishing and mem-

bership dues, as well as galvanising and subsidising, where deemed necessary, demoralised local branches.

Encapsulating in the past top figures in all walks of life to ensure that the entire Soviet establishment sang with one ideological voice, the current membership of just over 400 reflects increasing divisions now running through Soviet society. Establishment figures who lean towards conservatism include the prime minister, Valentin Pavlov,

the central bank chairman, Viktor Geraschenko; the armed forces chief, Mikhail Moiseyev; the head of broadcasting, Leonid Kravchenko; and the *Pravda* editor, Ivan Frolov.

The recent departure from the central committee of Eduard Shevardnadze and the radical economist, Stanislav Shatalin, have deprived the body of two progressive voices. But the industry chief, Arkadi Volynsky, and the economist, Pavel Bunich, are still flying the reformist flag.

At the other end of the spectrum are deeply conservative party bosses from provincial towns where party and local government function in the same building and are still more or less



Shevardnadze: lost voice for the reform cause

synonymous. They are terrified that the virus of anti-communism will spread outwards from Moscow and contaminate their little fiefdoms.

An unknown factor at the current plenum is the influence of the presidents of five southern Muslim republics, who are either ordinary members of the central committee or sit on the politburo. In Western terms, these men are anything but liberal, but unlike Russian conservatives, who still envisage a strong, centralised Soviet empire, the Central Asian regional barons are determined to secure maximum independence for their republics.

## Zagreb girds itself for war as violence closes in

FROM TIM JUDAH IN ZAGREB

AS CONFLICT creeps closer to the Croatian capital, the city is preparing for war. Civil defence instruction leaflets are being distributed, shelters prepared and people are laying in provisions.

Until recently, fighting between Croatian security forces and Serb militiamen seemed far from Zagreb, but shock and fear have set in as Franjo Tudjman, the president of Croatia, has called on his people to be ready for all eventualities, "including total war", and clashes now take place less than 50 miles away.

The 100,000 civil defence leaflets, instructing the one million people of Zagreb what to do in an air attack, tell people to go to shelters or other safe places after turning off gas, electricity and water. "Bring your documents and money, bring a radio, sandwiches and biscuits... stay calm until the all-clear sounds."

Every television news bulletin shows new pictures of buildings destroyed by mortar fire, film of low-flying Yugoslav air force jets or Croatian national guardsmen crouching in the grass and under fire. The newspapers print maps with arrows showing possible plans of army attack.

The collapse of this week's Yugoslav peace talks in the Macedonian town of Ohrid has meant that many people

who never thought that fighting could really come to Zagreb are now taking the possibility seriously.

Vesna Kesic, a journalist, said she had started laying in provisions. "My mother, who remembers the last war, said it was important because it delays the day you have to start selling off precious things like rings to get food."

Tomislav Sosa, a surgeon at Zagreb's main Rebro hospital, said that in the event of all-out war "we have contingency plans to move all but the most urgent cases to make way for the wounded. We have enough blood, holidays have been reduced and none of us will be going abroad this year. We all want to be close by in case of need". Near the hospital helicopter landing pad, two large military field tents have been prepared for use in emergency operations.

At least 12 members of the Croatian national guard were killed in clashes with the Yugoslav army yesterday in the region of Erdut, a predominantly Hungarian village on the Danube, according to the defence ministry in Zagreb. The area was shelled by Yugoslav tanks stationed across the river in the Vojvodina region of Serbia. Twenty-six people were reported injured and two guardsmen and a Yugoslav officer died in a brawl in the nearby town of Vinkovci.

After yesterday's clashes, the Croatian government reiterated its charge that at least part of the military was helping Serb militiamen. "The self-styled Yugoslav People's Army is plotting against everything Croatian," said Sime Dusan, the minister of defence, but he would not specify Croatia's response. "We are getting ready, but I can't tell you everything about it."

Zvonko Lerotic, a senior adviser whom Dr Tudjman rejected, alleges that Croatia is without a real defence strategy. "For now, we are using the tactic of exhausting Serbia, the army and the terrorists. I believe we can succeed in this because we are the stronger power economically." Croatian national guardsmen complain of being under-armed and none has a helmet. "They will get them when we acquire them," said Mr Dusan.

Stipe Mesic, the federal president, has convened the state presidency for an emergency meeting today to discuss the situation.



## Hungarian union fights for its spas

FROM ERNEST BECK IN BUDAPEST

THOUSANDS of Hungarian workers are enjoying what could be their last low-budget trips to lakeside resorts and spas around the country run by the former communist trade union, the Trade Union Council.

If a new law is declared valid by the constitutional court, these and other properties worth an estimated \$2.2 million, acquired during monopoly rule and doled out as perks to members, will be passed to the state.

Although the change is supported by all parties except the socialists, it will not be easy to dismantle this last bastion of the one-party system. "We will use all legal means at our disposal to safeguard our interests, including the right to strike," says Laszlo Sandor, vice-president of the council. He said that his union could bring half of its 2.5 million members onto the streets.

Government intervention in the dispute followed failure by the unions themselves to reach a deal. Charges were also levelled by the League of Independent Trade Unions, a new labour organisation, that the council was secretly selling off properties and putting the profit into private companies. The council has denied the accusation.

The Treuhandanstalt, the federal agency charged with disposing of former East German state firms, has several enterprises on its books which are proving difficult to shift. Few, however, are as cumbersome as the 600-man, 100-animal East German state circus, which went bankrupt on the anniversary of currency union earlier this month.

The circus used to receive generous state sponsorship and had its own party branch and mini-school. It gathered jugglers from Poland, acrobats from Romania and hand-picked its troupe of black bears from the Soviet Union. After the monetary merger, however, it had to raise its prices tenfold and cut its staff by a third.

Since then attendances have been falling steadily, with hard-

## Eurocrats go back to Babel

FROM TOM WALKER IN BRUSSELS

THE European Community's striking Eurocrats are resorting to guerrilla tactics as their pleas for more money go unheeded. Direct action - such as the "blue brotly" campaign in which European leaders arriving at last month's summit were greeted with a sea of Euro-umbrellas - having failed dismally, the EC civil servants are embracing new methods of persuasion.

So as well as a ban on overtime, they have retreated to their yucca-foliated offices, working only in their mother tongues. For journalists this can be perplexing. Formerly reliable contacts now answer the phone brusquely in German or Greek, and only after a confusing silence inform one in English that they can no longer speak English.

With some translators

refusing to handle texts in languages other than their own, and others working normally, bizarre documents are circulating the EC. A recent draft of the latest EC-Syria protocol was available only in Portuguese.

The language rationing has had one miraculous effect, breathing life into one of the commission's most notorious cash-swallowers, the "Systan" computerised translation service. This multi-billion Ecu device takes in a document one day in one language, and returns it on another in something completely different, though not necessarily any known tongue. It once attempted to process the English phrase "hydraulic ram" into French. A day later the answer appeared: "water sheep".

## Dispute halts EC aid for pit areas

FROM TOM WALKER IN BRUSSELS

A DIFFERENCE of views between Whitehall and Brussels is preventing £100 million of EC grants from being given to Britain's most depressed former coal mining areas.

While the EC refuses to give the money until it has more direct evidence of how it will be used, yesterday it approved aid of more than £25 million to depressed mining areas in Germany, Spain, France and Portugal.

However, the Commission for regional funds, Bruce Millan, the former Labour Scottish secretary, said the Commission would give £53 million to boost the depressed economy on either side of the Irish border. He said he had misgivings over the government's approach to this aid, too, but did not want "the whole system to come to a

halt". He added that there had been an "unusually high level of co-operation" between the British and Irish governments on the border aid.

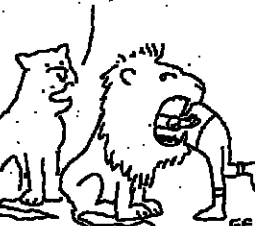
In all, the commission approved aid valued at £1.3 billion yesterday for economic, infrastructure and environment projects in poorer regions. The commission generally gives regional aid on the condition that it is matched by funds from the recipient member state. It is this principle of "additionality" that the commission says Britain does not respect.

Britain has maintained that, as its allocation of structural funds was not doubled in 1983, unlike most member states, and that previously additionality did not apply, it does not have to match funds exactly.

BERLIN NOTEBOOK by Anne McElvoy

## Asset strippers roll up for piece of the Big Top

They want a 30% staff reduction



pressed East German families cutting back to finance other more fashionable acquisitions. Dictator Winkler of the Circus Union, said: "We cannot compete with holidays in Spain, *Rambo* at the cinema and a new video camera." The circus

retired to its winter quarters in Berlin, where the camel now grazes idly in the sunshine and the lions doze in their cages.

As with the country's other enterprises, there have been more asset strippers than investors to hand. "We have had offers for the trained pig, the polar bear and the tent," Herr Winkler said. "The rest of us face compulsory retirement."

One of the East German state's many unfinished projects was the Marx-Engels-Gesamtausgabe - the collected works of Marx and Engels in 130 volumes and known appropriately as *Mega*. Begun more than 20 years ago, it proceeded slowly and with an enormous number of experts to produce a rather modest result: 150 researchers in the Soviet

Union and East Germany produced two volumes a year.

Many of the commentary volumes, says the Western Marx expert Wolfgang Schneider, who teaches at Trieste university in Marx's hometown, are "so imbued with the spirit of hagiographical ideology that they are largely unusable for research purposes". Thus every comment of Marx's supporters is faithfully documented while such inconvenient financial director. The aggrieved editor has responded by adorning his masthead with the advertisement "The only German newspaper under direct government supervision", which was how it used to be. It was perhaps not the most sensitive move by the Treuhand to entitle its clamping on the party "Operation D-day".

its assets frozen by the Treuhand, which believes that the party's fortune was illegally amassed over the years.

The Democratic Socialists are discovering just how tricky socialism in democracy can be. Just when the party has relaunched its moribund daily *Neues Deutschland* as a reasonably lively newspaper, the suspicious Treuhand has imposed an external financial director. The aggrieved editor has responded by adorning his masthead with the advertisement "The only German newspaper under direct government supervision", which was how it used to be. It was perhaps not the most sensitive move by the Treuhand to entitle its clamping on the party "Operation D-day".

## Kremlin G7 team defend their role

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY

SENIOR officials who accompanied President Gorbachev to his London meeting with the Group of Seven leading industrialised countries answered his critics this week with the words: "It's not our fault, it was nobody's fault - and anyway it was not a failure. It was a terrific success."

This examination of the "fiasco", as it was described in one Soviet newspaper, was broadcast unannounced by Soviet state television only hours before Mr Gorbachev faced his critics in the Communist party. It marked the first public appearance of the advisers since the Soviet leader's return and suggested concern in the Gorbachev camp that his approach to the G7 might have done him more harm than good.

Yevgeni Primakov, who oversaw the whole enterprise and was the only official to accompany Mr Gorbachev to the Lancaster House meeting, looked uncomfortable. Vadim Medvedev, former party secretary for ideology and now a personal adviser to the president, tried the occasional interjection of sweet reason. Stepan Sitaryan stuck to his brief as a financial adviser and sang a chorus of "if we don't pay our debts, what can we expect?"

The fourth contributor, Vladimir Scherbakov, the deputy prime minister, was the only one who neither needed nor offered a defence. He had issued warnings all along that the Soviet Union could not count on Western help. He had a single view, amounting to: "They told us to come back when we had put our own economic house in order, and that is what we must do."

The questions, put by Dmitri Biryukov, the trusted establishment commentator, indicated that Mr Gorbachev's team had been brought to the television studio to clarify points about the G7 meeting which the public might have "misunderstood".

"How well were the Soviet side, and the president, prepared for the meeting?" A flurry of rival answers was encapsulated by Mr Medvedev's "he was well prepared, probably better prepared than he has ever been for any meeting". Mr Medvedev also tried to quash the idea that the 23-page letter Mr Gorbachev had sent to the G7 leaders was anything new or anything for which he did not have a mandate. "There was no new programme, just a personal letter containing the concept of a programme... there was no conflict with the 'anti-crisis programme' (the government's blueprint for economic reform)."

## Walesa slips in poll ratings

Warsaw - Nearly one in four Poles think the old communist regime has been replaced by a Solidarity dictatorship, according to the latest opinion poll. Only 11 per cent considered that "democracy is emerging in the place of the communist dictatorship".

The survey by the Obop organisation revealed deep disenchantment almost two years after the Solidarity movement ended four decades of communist rule. The economy is in deep recession as it makes the transition to a free market, and living standards are lower than under the old system.

Real incomes fell 28 per cent last year and a further 17 per cent in the first half of 1991. Respondents awarded low marks to Lech Walesa, the former Solidarity leader who was elected president last December. Only two in ten gave him positive ratings against three in ten who disapproved. (Reuters)

## Moro admission

Rome - Sicilian politicians asked the Mafia to help free Aldo Moro, the former Italian prime minister, from his Red Brigades captors in 1978, but it refused. Italian newspapers reported that Francesco Maniaco, a former Mafia chief who has turned state's evidence, disclosed the episode to investigators. (Reuters)

## Military boost

Tokyo - The Soviet Union is going ahead with a speedy modernisation of its air and naval forces in the Far East, increasing its fleet of "Backfire" bombers by 40 to 125 and deploying destroyers fitted with nuclear missiles, according to Japan's defence ministry. (AFP)

## Street clashes

Marseille - Thirteen people were injured in clashes between 60 French Arabs and police using tear gas in the southern town of Narbonne when young harkis, descendants of Algerians who fought for the French in the Algerian war, set fire to cars, broke windows and set up street barricades. (Reuters)

## Barracks blast

San Sebastian - A stolen car packed with ammonal exploded outside a civil guard barracks in the Basque border town of Irun on Wednesday night, injuring 15 people, probably all members of the civil guard. Spanish police said ammonal was the explosive favoured by Eta guerrillas. (Reuters)

## Killer executed

Taipei - Lin Lai-fu, once Taiwan's most wanted criminal, who was caught after authorities offered a \$217,000 reward, has been executed. He was given two death sentences for killing 24 people since 1986. He was allowed to marry his fiancée while in prison so that his two children could bear his name. (Reuters)

## Father in law

San Francisco - A judge here has ruled that a homosexual whose sperm was used to produce the child of a lesbian should be named as the boy's father on the birth certificate. The mother and her lesbian lover are fighting his continuing efforts to win joint custody. (Reuters)

## Out of season

Copenhagen - More than 100 santas sweltered in the summer heat when they donned their red robes and white beards to tuck into roast pork, red cabbage and pudding at the world congress of Father Christmas. (Reuters)



Kate Muir talks to Debbie Owen, literary agent and MP's wife, about marriage and why it is an institution worth saving

# Streetwise confessions of a Limehouse wife

Debbie Owen opens with her well-used line: "I will not discuss 'whither David?' At all." Absolutely not. Nothing was further from our minds. Certainly, we want to talk about philandering, but it is the marital, not the political sort which is of interest today.

For Mrs Owen, aside from being a famous literary agent married to a relatively well-known Plymouth MP, has been campaigning this week. Writing letters to *The Times*, popping up worthily on the *Today* programme on Radio 4. Her subject: Relate, the marriage guidance charity, and why the government should give it £10 million immediately.

Puzzled that the government should want to interfere with marriages at a time when it is educating us to be self-reliant citizens, we set off for Mrs Owen's home by the Thames, on the historic Limehouse Declaration site. We hardly have time to wonder where the "SDP founded here, 1981, RIP" plaque is, before the president of Relate (Plymouth branch) is upon us, telling us where, precisely, Kenneth Baker, the home secretary, should put his money.

"We only get £1 million a year from the government at the moment and we want £10

million," says Mrs Owen, an optimist. "Relate estimates it saves the government more than £40 million a year by preventing marriage breakdown, but that saving goes mostly to the Department of Social Security, so the Home Office doesn't see it. It makes sense for one department to look at the saving in another. It's good housekeeping."

And good public relations, with Mrs Owen's sudden vociferousness on the subject coming just before Mr Baker announces the results of a review of the funding of marital agencies. The charity's technique is to recruit high profile celebrities such as Mrs Owen, Alan Ayckbourn and the Princess of Wales. Mrs Owen treats it no differently from her usual job of promoting books: "Timing is everything," she says, lading out Relate faxes. These reveal that counselling at Relate prevents about half of its 55,000 clients from breaking up each year. An "independent survey commissioned by Relate" shows divorce costs the government £1.3 billion a year in legal aid, social security and health service bills.

Fair enough, but why does the charity deserve much more money than before? Is the institution of marriage in a

much sorer state than usual this week? Relate has a waiting list of 10,000, and funding more staff would cut the six-month wait in some places for counselling. Mrs Owen thinks a government which has made a huge fuss about declining family values should put some money into maintaining them.

"Marriage used to be more of an economic set of circumstances — you didn't actually

ier. Of course Americans, and Mrs Owen is one of those, are deeply fond of the counselling culture. "Having moved here more than 20 years ago I see with some relief that you have not gone down the obsessive track where therapy is for everyone, including dogs. What really upsets me is American parents who can't deal with their children in a pretty typical confrontation, and send them to a shrink."

The three Owen children, a large one of whom is sneaking through the living-room to use the fax in the office attached, have not required such services, although it must be noted that their father trained as a psychiatrist and a neurologist. Mrs Owen believes in "creating an atmosphere with the right sort of values in the home" and hoping something rubs off. Dr Owen describes Mrs Owen's operational technique as "tough but tender". He is probably referring to her work as a literary agent.

For Mrs Owen is enormously charming, which belies the fact that she is secretly rather streetwise, in a New York way. The 19-year-old Debbie Schabert started in her father's publishing house, Pantheon books, 30 years ago. She has a small stable of writers, so she is always there when egos need stroking, and spends most of her time doing international deals from home on her trusty fax. "I call it my middle-aged toyboy, I get so excited about it. It has revolutionised my life," she says. With it, she does a mean deal. Mean enough to be the agent for the best-selling cookery writer Delia Smith, the Israeli intellectual Amos Oz, and the prolific mystery writer Ellis Peters.

But not mean enough for Jeffrey Archer. The former deputy chairman of the Conservatives left Debbie Owen Ltd last year, after 15 years in her hands. It was not politics which led to their amicable parting, celebrated by a riverboat party. It was simple arithmetic.

For those unaware of the publishing business, it works like this. Agent lunches. Agent sells book to publisher. Publisher coughs up. Agent takes 10 per cent. Agent and author are happy. But Mr Archer was being offered an estimated £20 million for his next two books. Ten per cent of £20 million is quite a lot. Agent and author parted.

"I always said to Jeffrey that the agent-author relationship wasn't set in concrete, and if he wanted to go to a glitzy outfit, that was his affair," Mrs Owen's office-home at Limehouse is not in the least glitzy, nor is her personal style. You sit on old chairs on old rugs on old floorboards, and watch the river sludging by.

In this atmosphere of calm, she contemplates literature. "There are two kinds of authors. There are writers, and there are storytellers. The greatest authors are both." She leans forward, smile on full beam. "Jeffrey Archer is a good storyteller."

Despite Mr Archer's loss, she has not fallen on hard times. As publishing houses merge and collapse, the agent has regained power — "because we're often around longer than editors".

And of course, there is a new client to replace Mr Archer. He is also a politician. The book *Time to Declare* is out this September. We can only hope she is taking the full 10 per cent commission from its author, David Owen.



Double take: Debbie Owen's operational technique is "tough but tender", her husband says

*'Now people are living longer, so marriages must last longer, and cope with new stresses'*

look at the companionship side. But now people are living longer, so marriages must last longer, and must cope with identity crises at the time of retirement, women returning to work, men becoming impotent through stress — all those things that no one really had to deal with before, because their expectations of marriage were different."

Counselling makes problems understandable, she says, although not necessarily res-

## A view that is strictly for the birds

An Austrian photographer plans to capture a unique vision of London next week. But can he get his idea off the ground?

Georg Riha likes to examine the insides of gargoyles' ears and the teeth of angels. The Austrian photographer is obsessed by the idea of being able to hover like a bird over cities, spying on the architecture and people below. Because of strict aviation laws banning low flights over cities, photographers have never been able to get any close aerial shots, but Herr Riha has thought of an ingenious way to foil the laws. He has invented the flying eye, a remote control camera attached to a balloon, and is creating the kind of pictures that only a pigeon would find mundane.

The machinery that controls the flying eye is mind-boggling. Two large trucks and a 62ft tethered blimp balloon are needed to control the camera. In one truck is the command centre, where Herr Riha sits winching the balloon up and down. With the aid of video cameras he can orientate the balloon so that the camera can photograph sights and scenes previously inaccessible to aerial photographers. It can go as high as 6,000ft or stoop as low as 30ft. The apparatus cost several hundred thousand pounds to construct and took several years for Herr Riha to develop.

It has become his passion and Herr Riha often abandons his commercial photographic offices in Vienna to take his contraption round Austria capturing the scrollwork on the spires of cathedrals and people sunbathing on roofs.

Now, inspired by pictures of the House of Commons and Christopher Wren's archite-

ture, he has travelled to Britain. The photographs he takes, including Admiral Nelson on his column and the hands of Big Ben, will appear in *Over Europe*, a 288 page book of aerial photography to be published by HarperCollins in 1992.

Londoners on a Sunday morning stroll may be amazed this weekend by the sight of Herr Riha's vast balloon

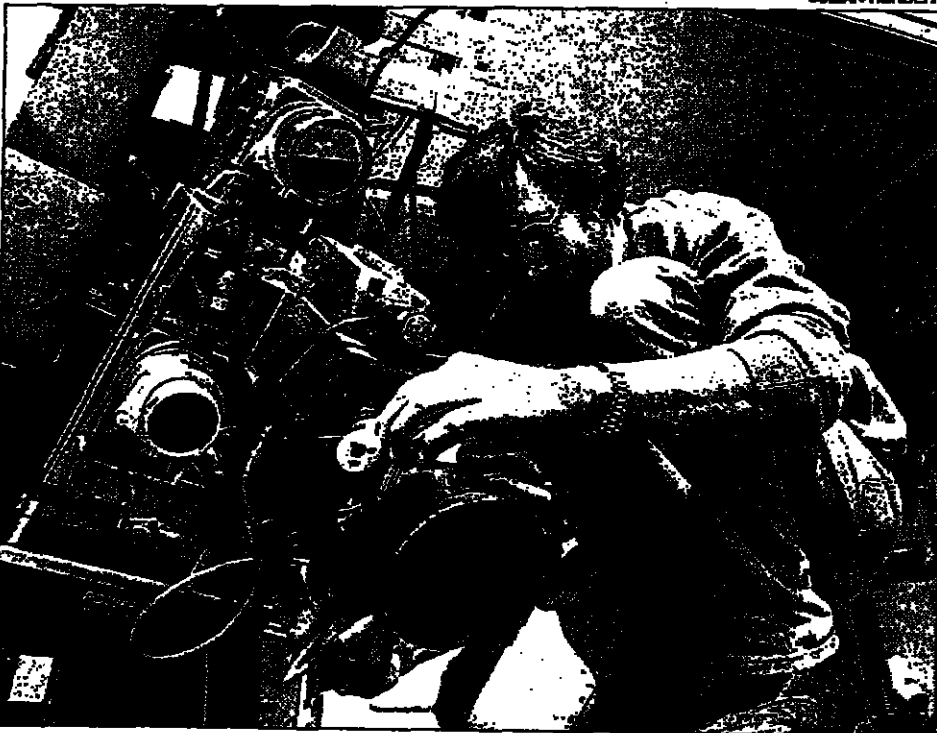
hovering over the capital. Or they may not. At the dry run yesterday there was some doubt as to whether the balloon would ever get up and, if it did, whether London would survive the experiment without grinding to a standstill.

The day started peacefully enough, but then it was 5.30am on Hampstead Heath and raining. Herr Riha bellowed in-

structions in German to three assistants. The first problem was the ground: there was nowhere flat to park the two lorries of machinery and it took until 9am to find a site. The balloon then decided it did not like the rain, and by 10am, when that problem was solved, the crank had packed up.

"No problem," Herr Riha said. "On a good day this only takes two hours to get up. You

JULIAN HERBERT



Georg Riha prepares a camera for take-off. "I can get within three feet of Nelson's nose"

wait. By the time we get to St Paul's it will be easy."

The Old Bailey, Big Ben and Nelson's Column, also being spied on early next week, will presumably have to cope with the chaos. "My system is unique," Mr Riha said. "With this I can get within three feet of Nelson's nose." Londoners need not be perturbed: Herr Riha is insured for £2 million just in case he knocks off one of Nelson's protuberances or the tip of St Paul's cathedral.

Robert Cave Rogers, the publisher, counselled patience. "The sight of the balloon hovering above the tree tops, the camera swinging under its belly, makes the waiting worth it," he said. The pictures, he promised, would be even more spectacular.

Mr Riha agreed: "With my camera I can see everything. I will never understand why the craftsmen used to put so much detail into these spires and domes. The gargoyles and statues must have taken years to make and no one but the birds has ever seen them until now. I hope this can be the basis for a book on a bird's view of London architecture."

The House of Commons were evidently rather nervous at the thought of MPs' parties being examined and had to hold a committee meeting. Local councils have been more accommodating. If the experiment works it might be a perfect way of finding blocked gutters. On the other hand, it would probably take less time to send up a man.

ALICE THOMSON

British vegetarians are hoping to spread the word across the rest of a united Europe

## Britain welcomes the veggie burghers

ONE of the lesser known aspects of perestroika has been a blossoming of vegetarianism in former Iron Curtain countries. The 300 delegates attending the four-day European Vegetarian Union Congress which opens at Chester College on Sunday include speakers from Poland and the USSR.

The conference has been organised by the Vegetarian Society, which has 18,000 British members, and estimates that vegetarians aged 11 and over have doubled in numbers here to 3.6 million in the past 12 months.

Juliet Gellatley, the society's campaigns director, has no illusions about the task lying across the Channel. Despite the fledgling interest in eastern Europe, the diners of more southern climes continue to gnaw their way through mountains of meat. "I would guess," she says, "that the UK would top a Euro-league of vegetarians, followed by Germany, The Netherlands and Belgium."

Tiny groups of vegetarians in Italy, Spain and Portugal have formed national organisations to take on the task of persuading their compatriots to give up meat, but Greece seems like

a lost cause. "In Britain vegetarianism goes back a long way," Ms Gellatley says. "Our society was founded 150 years ago. We have found the biggest number of vegetarians here to be concentrated around London and the northwest of England, which is where we have our headquarters. There are far fewer in Scotland and Wales."

In May, the society's Feeding You The Facts campaign was launched with a fanfare of press advertising and leaflets. The aim is to convince people that eschewing meat is not just desirable for the mutual health of humans and animals. Other aspects, such as the destruction of rain forests for cattle grazing, and water pollution from factory farming, are stressed.

Ms Gellatley tours the country,

speaking to schoolchildren and on radio and television. "On a typical day I might visit a school and spend the morning talking to 200 teenagers. I show them our video *Food Without Fear*, and tell them about slaughter methods. It goes down well with young people, who think they will be the last generation who can save the planet."

The society claims that as well as the 3.6 million who are total vegetarians, there are now more than eight million Britons who avoid red meat altogether, and a further eight million who eat it only once a month.

Youth is leading the way, and Ms Gellatley denies that this leads to friction with harassed mothers facing the extra workload of special cooking. "We polled some teenagers this year

and only 5 per cent said it created problems at home," she says. Is the Chester conference the way forward? "The world will have to become more vegetarian," Ms Gellatley says, "because it will be increasingly impracticable to support a system based on large-scale consumption of animals — quite apart from moral considerations."

MS GELLATLEY is encouraged by the interest being shown from former Soviet bloc states. "Our speakers from Poland and the USSR will be telling how vegetarianism was banned under communism. Campaigning could not take place and promotional literature was censored, although people often did not eat meat because it was unavailable. Governments subsidised meat production at the expense of fruit and vegetables."

"Now life has become easier for vegetarian sympathisers. It is gaining ground among young people in Poland, for instance."

BERNARD SILE

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## RECORDS: ROCK

## Not even aglow

MADONNA is the only female performer with more American Top 10 hits than Aretha Franklin. Additionally, Franklin can claim 15 Grammy awards, the distinction of being the first woman to be inducted into the Rock 'n' Roll Hall of Fame and a voice which has officially been designated one of Michigan state's "natural resources". Inevitably, her new album, the curiously titled *What You See Is What You Get*, arrives groaning under the weight of so much illustrious historical baggage. Where is the new material to match songs such as "Respect", "Chain of Fools" or "Think"?

Of course, it is not on this album, but Franklin remains a diva, her voice a seasoned instrument of towering authority. She applies it here to a set of manicured arrangements that veer from the lush mainstream soul of "Ever Changing Times" (featuring Michael McDonald) to the harder dancefloor grooves of the title track and Sly Stone's "Everyday People".

The high points come when she cuts loose towards the end of a couple of ballads: "I Dreamed a Dream" and "What Did You Give". The air of politesse is rent asunder and the emotional temperature raised by a succession of hollering melismas that hark back to her gospel roots.

For the most part, however, the various producers — in-

cluding Burt Bacharach, Luther Vandross and Michel Legrand — labour to ensure that the album has a suitably modern sheen and that no unnecessary chances are taken. Their mission is accomplished with taste, if hardly inspiration, aplomb.

*What You See Is What You Get* is a lengthy piece of pandemonium that would have benefited from firm pruning of the wilful excesses. A band of black eccentrics from Los Angeles who have been bracketed in the past with fellow coalitionists Living Colour, they have working practices that resemble the antics of a headless chicken.

Punchy speed-metal with squiggly guitars is separated over brassy bursts of Zappaesque jazz-funk by weird vaudevillian interludes with titles such as "Asswhippin'" and "Deathmarch". The lyrics incorporate pleas for greater social responsibility, many violent obscenities, a grossly blasphemous parody of the Lord's Prayer, and an anti-gay chant. It is an album of reckless and frequently pointless profanity that rapidly becomes almost as tiresome as it is unpredictable.

DAVID SINCLAIR

## ROCK NEWS

- Francis Rossi and Rick Parfitt of Status Quo arrived in two second world war Spitfires for a press conference at Hangar 311, RAF Northolt, on Tuesday. The stunt was to publicise another stunt which it is hoped will secure the ageing boogie maestros a place in the Guinness Book of Records for the curious feat of "performing at the largest number of British arenas in under 12 hours". The Rock 'n' Roll series of concerts will take place at Sheffield Arena (0742 582002), SECC, Glasgow (041-248 3000), NEC, Birmingham (021-780 4133), and Wembley Arena (081-900 1234) within a 12-hour period on September 21. Tickets for the shows are £5 and all receipts will go to charity. There will, of course, be a full-price tour and album, cunningly titled *Rock 'n' Roll*, following soon.
- EMF will be performing with Pop Will Eat Itself at Cornhill Coliseum, St Austell (072681 4004), August 28.
- Big Country are at Town & Country, London NW5 (071-284 0303), September 2-6.
- Tammy Wynette celebrates 25 years on the boards with a tour opening at the Lakeside Country Club, Camberley (0252 836484) on November 1 and ending at BIC, Bournemouth (0202 297297) on November 30. She appears at the London Palladium, W1 (071-437 7373), November 24.

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## GALLERIES

## Young artists let off the leash

John Russell Taylor finds much to admire in an exhibition by recent art-school graduates

Recent arguments about curricula in art schools and colleges have obscured two basic questions: what kind of artists are our art schools turning out, and what kind of art are they producing? Given the large number and wide distribution of schools over Britain, those are questions easier to ask than to answer. But this year the end-of-term assessment is simplified by the presence of a sizeable cull from recent graduate work at Islington Business Design Centre, under the encouraging title *Fresh Art*.

The idea is to copy as closely as possible the format of the average art fair. The only difference is that the stands are nearly all taken by individual art schools (40, from all dealers). The schools pay the centre for their stands, and many urge or require exhibiting students to chip in. Beyond that, most schools take

play is, to make the whole so impressive that the weaker parts can wriggle out of too detailed appraisal. Someone in Manchester clearly knows all about that. Elsewhere, the exhibiting students are often left to sink or swim by themselves; the good thing is that not too many stands are lost with all hands.

Once the likelihood of finding genius is dismissed, the quest for trends can begin. Yet the most encouraging thing about "Fresh Art" is that few trends can be recognised. Students today seem to be able to paint or sculpt or make prints in any conceivable style, so that meticulously detailed pieces of photo-realism jostle with Abstract Expressionism, and grim reality with coy whimsy. It is surely not desirable that admiration should blossom into emulation, but with so many influences to choose from, aberrations are rare. One widespread problem manifests itself in a number of artists

seem to have the will to turn back to what might approvingly be called classical or seerically called academic forms. But on this evidence, there is still a wide gap between will and skill. Often the draughtsmanship lets the artists down. To paint a chair or a face realistically you

must be able to draw first. Many students do not have the sense to pick their style to suit their capabilities. On the other hand, students who really can draw, such as Carolyn New (Central School) or Justine Nettleton (Newcastle), produce an electrifying effect. Otherwise, response to the show disintegrates into likes and dislikes. I will stick to the likes. The general showing of Cheltenham and Gloucester College of Further Education is unusually impressive as well as diverse: I particularly liked Brian Parry's giant drawing of bananas in the centre of (apparently) a Big Top, Nicholas Morris's magical abstraction called *Shelter for Beetles*, and Roy Amis's piece of fantastic realism, *Biomorph Image*.

In this, at least, many of them seem to have learnt some rudiments of professionalism in a kind of post-graduate crash-course. Naturally, the kind of professionalism, which can gauge what price the market will bear — particularly in these straitened days — is much harder to acquire. And how about professionalism in other departments? Looking round the large stand of Manchester Polytechnic, I found myself murmuring "very professional", and then wondering guiltily whether in this context "professional" itself might not be considered a dirty word. Certainly in Islington it comes as a relief to see a set-up which, in whole and piece by piece, would not look out of place in the International Contemporary Art Fair at Olympia.

Most of the Manchester artists are lacking spectacular originality. But then, originality is rarely found in the average graduation show: the "Hockney generation", who seemed to spring out of art school fully formed, has given us unrealistic expectations. One function of dis-

*'The most encouraging thing is that few trends can be recognised'*

Tin-can terriers: John Blatchford's *Gold Dog* (foreground) and *Best Shot Forward*, at "Fresh Art"

the gallery level which is devoted to more recent work of artists featured in BT New Contemporaries, which has just opened at the ICA. It has been on tour for months already, so its graduate students are of an earlier vintage than most of those in Islington.

The result already looks a little dated. The team of Graham Ramsay and Gavin Bird seem to have learnt all they know from a close study of Edward Ruscha. James

Brook paints photographs screened on leopard-skin fabric or half-concealed behind red flocking. (Last year, kitsch was king.) Joanna Moss paints computer print-outs. Glenn Brown paints colour photographs of Auerbach paintings. Ben Nicholson reliefs, though to what purpose escapes me. If this is what the avant-garde looks like, it is probably just as well that the art schools in general remain less trendy and more pluralistic in their thinking.

*Fresh Art* Business Design Centre, Upper Street, Islington, Green, London N1 (071-359 3333). Daily 11am-6pm, until August 11. Admission £4. Readers of *The Times* (please bring your copy of this newspaper): £2.50.

BT New Contemporaries ICA, The Mall, London SW1 (071-930 0493). Mon-Sat 12 noon-10pm, Sun 12 noon-8pm, until August 18. Sponsored by BT. Day membership £1.50. £1 with ticket purchase, 50p after 9pm.

## Other business

THE Royal Shakespeare Company has an "Other Place" at Stratford again. The original Other Place studio theatre was dismantled in 1989, following new safety regulations after the Bradford stadium fire. This week

Adrian Noble, the RSC's artistic director, lifted the curtain on the new Other Place, which will be inaugurated with Trevor Nunn's production of *Blue Angel* (Pam Gems' new adaptation of the novel) on August 7.

Built at a cost of £1.8 million (financed by the sale of land owned by the RSC), the new Other Place will seat 260 — 70 more than before. One of the more unusual features of Michael Reardon's design is the incorporation of an existing Jacobean barn. What happened to the old Other Place? That was bought by an Irish farmer, who has reconstructed it in County Offaly as a pig shed.

## Foreign firsts

AN UNPRECEDENTED number of Royal Ballet dancers are making debuts in Anthony Dowell's production of *Swan Lake* during the company's current United States tour. Deborah Bull and Bonnie Moore both dance Odette/Odile for the first time, and Adam Cooper, Irek Mukhammedov and Errol Pickford all dance Siegfried. That is in addition to Hungarian guest star Zoltan Solymosi. British audiences will have to wait more than a year to catch up, because *Swan Lake* is not in the London repertoire for next season.

## Last chance...

ELIJAH Moshinsky's production of Verdi's *Attila* stormed onto the Covent Garden stage to acclaim in October and has made swift reappearances over the past month. The raw vigour of Verdi's first operatic success is matched with a trio of high-decibel young voices: Vladimir Chernov superb as Ezio, Barzeg Tumsanyan glowing as Attila the Hun, and Karen Huffstodt as a fire-brand Odabella. The Russian conductor, Mark Ermler, directs the opera's final performance of the season at the Royal Opera House (071-240 1066/1911) tonight at 8pm.

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## Philip Howard

### Mr Major should stop ruling in and out

I am not ruling anything out, and I am not ruling anything in. I do wish the prime minister would stop saying it. Prime ministers have more effect upon language than ordinary people, because their words are more widely broadcast. John Major's first contribution to the common stock of English was the rhetorical use of "Oh yes" used as a mild form of disagreement. His second contribution is likely to be the "not ruling anything out, not ruling anything in" one, which is emerging as a favourite oratorical device of his for hedging bets, and keeping options open, in a reasonable but firm way.

To rule something out is not quite a dead metaphor. The image is of a scribe using a ruler to cross out part of the text, the simplest alteration to a draft. It originated in America. Here is Mark Twain in *Innocents Abroad*: "Though they have been ruled out of our modern Bible, it is claimed that they were accepted gospel 12 or 15 centuries ago." But your scribe does not use a ruler to insert something by ruling it in. This is a misunderstanding of rule in a different sense, to mean ordering or directing. The juxtaposition of two kinds of rule jerks the dormant metaphor to life, with convulsive twitches.

I had thought that the ruling out, ruling in trope was a coinage by our prime minister. As usual, when you look into the matter, the situation is more complicated than you supposed. It has been going on for most of this century. In a letter of 1904, Bernard Shaw, no mean performer with the murky arts of rhetoric, wrote: "It is just this personality that rules her out, whereas if we had a scrap of originality it would rule her in." Some phrases, mostly used by politicians (explore every avenue, leave no stone unturned) finally die of shame. Let us hope this happens to ruling nothing in.

I would not mind ruling out ruling the roost as a moribund and confusing metaphor. British usage and all the pre-18th-century examples are of ruling the roost. The image is of the lord of the manor insisting on carving the roast meat himself, and dishing it out down the table, giving the best bits to his chums, and the gristle to his enemies. In primitive societies such as Ayrshire it is still a sign of virility for the senior man to insist on doing the carving. Americans and uninitiated Brits prefer ruling the roost, referring to the cock bossing the hens in the chicken coop. In these days of microwave dinners and battery hens, both metaphors are out of date, as well as boring.

Rule of thumb I suppose we have to live with for a bit longer, though nobody has a clue what it means when they use it. One theory is that the phrase comes from the ancient craft of brewing. Old brewers tested the temperature of a brew of beer by dipping their thumbs into it. Long experience told them by touch how well it was brewing, and their thumbs no doubt gave a particular flavour of patron to the brew.

I incline to the second etymology for rule of thumb. This refers to the ancient practice on building sites and in carpenters' shops of using the last joint of the thumb as a measure for roughly one inch. Brewing is done in electronically controlled vats of glass and stainless steel these days. We measure things in centimetres, not thumbs. But the moribund old phrase staggers on. There is no rule against people using dead metaphors. There is no rule that politicians must think what they are going to say before they say it. But there is no rule to stop us winning at their clichés and solecisms.

Free elections in South Africa are a long way off, says Conor Cruise O'Brien, but democracy is even more distant

## Not all blacks are liberals



On the government payroll: the Inkatha party on the march through Bekkersdal after an address by Chief Buthelezi

after a pause. "You are assuming that civilian control of the security forces now exists."

I believe that at present the security forces have a latent and implicit veto over political change. So far they have accepted President de Klerk's reforms, which have been extremely far-reaching in the legislative domain but have not yet involved any change in executive power. All state power, both civil and military, remains exclusively in Afrikaner hands, as it has been since shortly after the National Party's electoral victory in 1948.

The de Klerk government is clearly willing to negotiate the

transfer of some power to some blacks, but it is far from ready to grant non-racial elections on a common roll. And the security forces are probably even further from that concession. On the government side, people are clearly thinking in terms of co-opting blacks. But they will have difficulty in finding blacks who are both willing to be co-opted and worth co-opting.

Recent events illustrate some of the difficulties. Suppose that a power-sharing government, with black ministers, had been in existence this July. Whatever white ministers knew about what the security forces were up to, black ministers would have been

shut out, taken by surprise by the revelation and so forced to resign. The ANC leadership is sufficiently astute not to put itself in such a position. So the problems in the way of power-sharing are formidable, and the problems in the way of a transfer of power to the black majority are even more so.

Suppose, however, that the problems of transferring power are solved and that free non-racial elections are held, on a common roll in South Africa. As things now stand, it is generally conceded that the ANC would win a majority over all other parties. What then? I believe that Nelson Mandela is sincere in his

democratic professions, and that he would like to see a South Africa with freedom of expression, the rule of law and continuity of democratic process. But I do not believe that the collective ethos of the ANC has time for these principles.

There are already institutions in South Africa over which the ANC has power. Two such institutions are the liberal (or formerly liberal) English-language universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand. The academic establishments in both universities have anticipated a coming transfer of power by conceding to the ANC — through the militant students — a veto

over who shall speak, or teach, on campus. My own classes at Cape Town were broken up by ANC-led mob violence in 1986. More recently, Helen Suzman — of all people — was prevented from speaking at Witwatersrand, because she failed to see the ANC line on sanctions. And this year, academics at Cape Town, who would have liked to invite Margaret Thatcher to their campus, were deterred from doing so by the prospect of mob violence, tacitly condoned by the academic establishment.

Last week, the Communist Party of South Africa celebrated its 70th birthday. It has some cause to celebrate. About half of those elected to the new ANC executive are either members of the party or fellow-travellers. One fellow-traveller known to me personally last week defined the future regime of South Africa as "participatory democracy". I know from experience exactly what he means. On such campuses, "participatory democracy" means the freedom to agree with the ANC, or to be shouted down as a racist. In the event of a transfer of power, further means of enforcing party discipline would be available.

However, no such transfer is imminent. For the moment, the government of South Africa is in the hands of some genuinely liberal and reformist politicians, who have less than full control over the security forces of the country.

## A prurient kiss and tell society

With no moral framework, gossip and relationships are all most people have to cling to, argues Janet Daley

It may be small consolation to Kensington Palace, but marriages do not have to be royal to become public property. What used to be seen as the most intimate and private relationship of adult life is now regularly exposed to media examination, often with the cheerful co-operation of the participants themselves. Film stars and television personalities (whose handlers have always understood the publicity value of public confessions) know that they are sitting targets for the tabloids.

It is a pundits' cliché that royalty and the secondary royalty of pop stars and media celebrities are now indistinguishable from soap opera in the popular imagination. And so their love lives, their family tragedies and even the more arcane aspects of their psychological make-up — such as inability to communicate with partners or children — lead themselves to free-for-all discussion and comment.

More disturbingly, ordinary people who are caught up in the news also discover that their personal relationships are being woven into the ongoing saga of popular entertainment. Whether they are disaster victims being probed for their feelings or bereaved spouses being encouraged to reminisce about their lost partners, what we learn about them is likely to go far beyond the events which have made them briefly famous.

Added to the trauma of whatever it was which propels people into the public eye is the fear of finding oneself a star of tabloid

genre fiction. The traditional human interest story has taken on a far more specific emphasis, with the quality of people's marriages (and, by unsolicited implication, their sex lives) becoming the focus of interest.

Even in the quality press, the most fashionable "killer" interviews dissect the sexual predilections and personality problems of their subjects with a psychological sophistication that raises them above the level of snuff yet leaves the tantalising question: why do people want to read this prurient stuff about complete strangers?

This cult of loquacious self-examination has come to dominate the soap opera culture that surrounds us. Ironically, even soaps themselves have been affected by it. They are now dominated by talk about relationships — quite unconsciously in working class sagas such as *EastEnders*.

Personal problems have always been the mainspring of serial drama, but their plots used to consist of events around which human relations orbited. Now the relationships (and the endless discussion which they generate) are the plots. (America, of course, outstrips us here. The characters in *thirtysomething* talk about nothing but their relationships. If there is a world beyond the bedroom, it is almost invisible.)

The soaps take their cues from the rest of the media. Not only is the trashier end of the press full of "Why my marriage ended on the rocks" headlines, but several glossy women's magazines are



Ten years on: a kiss for Diana at Balmoral in 1981 at the start of a very public marriage

now consumed by confessional stories about infidelity and sexual inadequacy, local radio stations run immensely popular counselling lines, and television documentaries feature painfully frank monologues from troubled partners.

Marital problems are now the stuff of manic verbalisation, rather than a discreet secret to be kept even from one's in-laws. On a page headlined "Woman plays Mr and Mrs", this week *The Sun*

featured a series of married couples (with their photographs) who were responding to the question: how often do you make love? "He says four times a week and it lasts an hour. She says three times a week and it lasts thirty minutes." Given any opportunity, people are queuing up to tell us about what should be the most confidential aspect of their lives.

Or should it? The idea of marriage as a private concern is a

middle class and quite modern notion. Until the Victorians, it was largely a business matter for the upper classes and scarcely a legal concern at all among the working class. The love marriage (what social historians call "companionate marriage"), in which two people choose one another with a view, as they say in the personal ads, to life partnership can only become a strictly personal matter when there are no serious problems of

inheritance that require public surveillance.

Adultery among wives, for example, can be strictly a matter for couples themselves so long as the legitimacy of heirs is not an issue. And in the conjuring of dynasties, a marriage that could not be consummated was the concern of legions of people, not just the local branch of Relsat.

Belief in public self-examination owes a lot to the idea that therapy and good communication is the answer to all human troubles. But the ancestor of therapy is psychoanalysis, in which verbal self-revelation was prompted by a person trained to deal with its consequences. Encouraging formless (and endless) outpourings of personal confidences does not have the same effect and can be extremely dangerous as well as boring.

So what is the attraction of this ubiquitous concern with the success and failure of personal relationships: an obsession which itself produces such exorcising self-consciousness as virtually to guarantee disappointment in one's own life?

Perhaps the compulsion to consume information about the private lives of others and to talk about our own is more than basic titillation. It indicates enormous anxiety. We are morbidly curious about how people relate to one another because, with the disappearance of larger communities, our personal relationships are all we have. Even our intimacies are no longer held within a wider net of family ties. There is no secure community in which expectations about behaviour are handed down. So we fill the void with a hunger for emotional experience and an insatiable need to see how other people manage it.

...and moreover

### ALAN COREN

Those who know me will testify that I have always been a model of ideological soundness. Those who have stopped knowing me will, of course, testify that I haven't, which is why they stopped knowing me. The trouble is that the circles in which I have always moved were not consistently circular; some mornings you'd wake up and discover that they had, ideologically speaking, turned into ovals, or rhomboids, or perhaps just a couple of parallel lines banging on towards infinity, if towards is the right word: keeping up with political fashion has left me scant time for geometry.

This is because I lack consistent political convictions. Were, in the imminent electoral shenanigans, a convicted Whig to offer himself for the constituency of Cricklewood North, I might well enbush myself in his favour, unless his opponents were an Anarcho-Syndicalist who supported QPR, and a Fenian colleen with nice legs, in which event I should have a deal of hard thinking to do before banging down my X.

This does not mean, however, that I have conducted my life in an ideological vacuum. On the contrary, I have done my best to convince those around me that their circle contained a man of such moral conviction and political probity that the sun shone out of his arse. For the larger was precisely where much of the vital evidence, or, more precisely yet, the vital lack of it, was to be found.

Not, for example, until Franco fell was a decent bottle of sherry

permitted shelf-room. We used to drink some ghastly Cypriot brew, and even that only after we had assured ourselves that its grapes had been culled equally from both sides of the Green Line. When Dubek went he took the vodka with him, until Gorbachev knocked the wall down; the Ouzo was of course banished during the dark years of the Greek junta, and it was a particularly good day when Nixon finally pulled out of Vietnam and allowed us to buy bourbon again. God knows what South African hock tastes like.

Or grapefruit. For the fluctuating bans concern not only booze, but solids, which are even trickier. Try fingering an avocado in that zenith of raised consciousness, the Hampstead Waitrose: within ten seconds, a friend will grab your arm to point out that new settlements are being built on the West Bank every day, and when you protest that these particular pears are not Israeli but Mexican, the friend will begin weeping at how easily the world forgets the students martyred at the 1968 Olympics. While Portugal remained a dictatorship, no sardine swam into our ken; even now, I think of their revolution solely as the end of the Pilehard Era. We also got by on tuna, mind, before the caring friend observed that the Japs weren't finicky about popping the odd porpoise in, and that did it, because by this time friendship of the earth had come along to further complicate what had hitherto been purely political issues.

Henceforth, it would take me

several hours to buy anything. You'd be amazed at how many shopkeepers are unable to swear that a tin's contents were nurtured organically in a multi-racial non-pesticidal democracy and minuscule despatched by methods not involving guns, chemicals, snafus, harpoons, small-holed nets, or slaughterhouse rituals frowned upon by the RSPCA.

Which is why France has always been such a relief. The one constant about the French, at least about my friends down here, is that visceral considerations transcend all others. A Frenchman would eat a battery-raised dolphin ritually strangled by Saddam Hussein if it tasted good. So we were able to throw a dinner party last night without giving the ideological rectitude of the tucker a second thought. We also had to buy a couple of extra chairs. Nice ones. Solid teak. We put them at the table, answered the doorbell, friends kissed and milled and drank, and then it was time to sit down, and one of our friends paused as he drew his chair out, and glanced at another friend, and the other friend muttered "C'est du Gabon, ça?" and the second nodded grimly, and replied, "Oui, c'est du Gabon."

It was a jolly evening. The conversation was a bit one-sided, mind, devoted as it was to the morality of laying waste the African rainforests to make chairs for tourists, but there you are. As they say down here, you just have to stay on the *qui vive*, these days.

### Informed sources say...

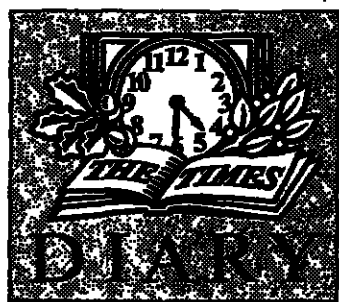
Five years after its withdrawal from the Commons lobby system, *The Guardian* has returned to the fold. But unlike its highly publicised departure, in protest at the way Sir Bernard Ingham conducted the unattributable press briefings, *The Guardian's* return was a low-key affair.

Earlier this month, Michael White, the paper's political editor, slipped almost unnoticed into a briefing by Gus O'Donnell, the prime minister's chief press secretary. White says it was a spontaneous decision as he was walking through the Commons car park. "We did not feel the need to arrange a photo-call."

*The Guardian* boycotted the twice-daily briefings at Downing Street and the Commons because it felt the system was abused by Sir Bernard on Mrs Thatcher's behalf. "Anyone who wishes to understand his over-reaching influence on the Downing Street system and the damage it did should read Ingham's memoirs."

White points to the section in *Kill the Messenger* in which Sir Bernard is unrepentant about *The Guardian's* boycott. "I was perfectly at liberty to tell them and the rest of the lobby to take a running jump. I would say what I wanted to say, and unless I could say them [sic] on my terms I wouldn't say a word. What is more, my retribution would be wonderful to behold if the lobby agreed to my terms and then dishonoured them." Any newspapers planning to join the great lobby revolt were under no illusions about the consequences.

Now, at lobby briefings, comment and quotes are attributed to Downing Street or to sources close to the prime minister, instead of the netarious references to "gov-



ernment sources"; which everyone knew meant Sir Bernard. "He was the most famous anonymous source in Britain," says White. *The Independent* is also reconsidering its boycott, and *The Scotsman* is expected to follow. Diplomatically, O'Donnell refused to take the credit for *The Guardian's* change of heart. So are O'Donnell's briefings better than Sir Bernard's? "I have never attended a lobby given by Sir Bernard," he says. "There have been no formal changes to the system, but it is evolving in a way that I hope everybody is happy with. We obviously have different styles. I do it my way."

Lord Griffiths has had an early indication of the uphill task he faces in his new appointment as chairman of the Schools Examination and Assessment Council. At a first informal meeting with officials, the Thatcherite peer suggested more discussions with the public, especially parents, about their work. "Oh no, we can't do that," piped up one official. "Parents are not qualified to judge our work."

### Icing with death

Baking a cake at the White House is not the innocent pastime it might seem. One unfortunate pastry chef was busy in the presidential kitchens putting the final touches to her cre-

ation just before President Bush was due to arrive to inspect her handiwork for a forthcoming party.

A posse of secret service bodyguards had already begun checking the fridge for bombs. "Hand me that loaded twenty-two," the cook instructed her sous-chef, referring, as any *patissier* will know, to a bag of frosting with a special decorator tip. The bodyguards were less well-schooled in the art of cake-making and leapt on the poor woman in search of a rifle. Recounting the story in his book *At Ease in the White House*, Colonel Stephen Bauer concludes: "For her, the president's appearance a few moments later was a total anticlimax."

### Take a bow

Violinist Leonard Friedman is to be briefly reunited on stage with his beloved 17th-century Cappa instrument. The £50,000 violin, which was stolen from Friedman's Edinburgh home last May, was recovered by police, but only after



### Boycotting Sheffield

Nick Kinnock and the sports minister Robert Atkins were among the guests at the closing ceremony of the World Student Games in Sheffield last night. But was Atkins' presence due to an instruction from the prime minister? During the ten days of the games, one of the biggest sporting events Britain has ever hosted, Atkins was present for only two-and-a-half hours, and he was not originally expected to attend the closing ceremony. Richard Caborn, the Labour MP for Sheffield Central, was so enraged at this ministerial indifference that he wrote to Major to protest. Within 24 hours a letter from the prime minister had arrived in Sheffield congratulating the organisers on the success of the games, which cost Sheffield almost £170 million, and Atkins' name had mysteriously appeared on the guest list.

Will Tim Renton be incommunicado on his summer holiday on the island of Tave in the Outer Hebrides? In the past, the arts minister's private office has only been able to reach him through telephone calls to the local sub-post office, which passes on messages a day later. This year Renton will arrive with a mobile phone. Aides have been instructed only to ring in emergencies, but whether the phone will work in such a remote spot is open to doubt.





## A BETTER PARLIAMENT

When the parliamentary term that ended yesterday began last autumn, Margaret Thatcher was prime minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe was Leader of the House, the poll tax was securely in place and a Gulf war seemed almost inconceivable. Never has a session seemed longer or the political change effected within it more dramatic.

Parliament, not always to its credit, has been at the centre of these events. It was the Tory party in Parliament that was declared by its oligarchs to have tired of its leader. After performing poorly in a caucus election she was persuaded to stand down by the men who stood to do well out of her departure. Long might Mr Major have been tarnished by the manner of his assumption of power, had he not been so manifestly nice.

Mr Major has brought much new to government since he took over. He has rid the country of the poll tax, showed Britain a loyal ally of America in war and a respectable participant in the chaotic future-of-Europe debate. He has poured oil on waters long troubled by Mrs Thatcher's style. If he has yet to find the courage to confront the civil service in helping end recession, he has at least been steadfast in other respects, over the health service and reform of local government finance.

What John Major has not done is indicate a shred of the radicalism towards the political establishment that was a hallmark of Mrs Thatcher's era. He has at times seemed at the mercy of Britain's archaic political culture rather than master of it. His cabinet was strongly loyalist in composition, bringing no new blood into the upper echelons of his party or government. His conduct of administration, while more open and relaxed than Mrs Thatcher's, is based on narrow partisanship in Parliament. Patronage is still kept within the Tory closed shop. "One of us" may have lost some of its Thatcherite sting, but it remains a requirement for tasks as diverse as chairman of a curriculum council, leadership of a heritage quango or membership of the House of Lords.

Mr Major's honours list was traditional and class-ridden, as were even the Gulf war bravery awards. The Tory whips drag their MPs in the House of Commons as did Mrs Thatcher's. They still suborn select

committees. Mr Major's early attempt to make the Commons a more sophisticated legislative and deliberative chamber has been abandoned, first with the "lies" controversy over the National Health Service and then last Tuesday in his puerile exchanges with Neil Kinnock over BCCI. When Mr Speaker pleaded amid the hubbub, "Please can we behave more like the House of Commons," the response was all too true: the House of Commons always behaves like that.

A smugness about the performance of Parliament has become a stock-in-trade of politicians. Every inanity, every corruption, every neglect of duty is explained away. This is the "mother of parliaments" and must be beyond reform. While the activities of other estates and corporations of the realm are to be reformed by compulsory legislation (the unions again this week) the Commons is regarded as beyond improvement.

Last week, the nation watched a select committee courteously and with a modicum of thoroughness cross-examine the governor of the Bank of England on BCCI. At the same time on the floor of the House of Commons the sort of silliness that would be considered inexcusable among schoolchildren was on display. Neither Mr Major, padded with fawning backbenchers and planted questions, nor Mr Kinnock with his artificial abuse, added a jot to the public's knowledge of the BCCI affair. Shrieks and yells filled a chamber that was instantly vacated as soon as the television cameras were turned off. MPs sometimes justify this on the grounds that taking argument to its extreme heightens public understanding. As speciously do party whips explain the regimenting of Parliament as smoothing the flow of business.

Parliament over the next year will see serious threats to its discretions and freedoms arising from economic and political union in Europe. Its defence is a matter of grave public interest. But at present, Parliament offers a dreadful image of itself. Mrs Thatcher, a conservative in parliamentary reform, must take the blame for this. But it is John Major who now has an opportunity to show that Parliament is worthy of the sovereignty its supporters seek to preserve. The last week of term has not augured well.

## OLD SPANISH CUSTOMS

The ruling by the European Court of Justice that key sections of the 1988 Merchant Shipping Act are incompatible with European law is a slap in the face for Parliament. It is the first time that a much publicised Act of Parliament has been found contrary to the Treaty of Rome, not simply in its interpretation or in the wording of some details but in its very essence. Britain must now amend the Act or renege on its commitment, made at the time of accession to the Community in 1973, to uphold the primacy of European law over national legislation.

The Act was passed in a hurry with one single purpose: to keep Spanish fishing cheats out of British waters. Because ever stricter national quotas have been enforced to try to preserve the dwindling stocks in EC waters, the large Spanish fishing fleet faced bankruptcy. It found a way of "quota hopping" by setting up brass-plate companies in Britain, which gave only a cosmetic "British" appearance to otherwise entirely Spanish fishing operations.

The 1988 Act therefore stipulated that at least 75 per cent of the beneficial ownership of a British fishing vessel must be vested in persons resident in Britain and that the fishermen and other employees must live there. These provisions have now been struck down by the Luxembourg court.

Fishing is clearly an industry where the doctrine of subsidiarity allows the Community to act where member government's individual policies must be coordinated. Britain therefore supports a common fishing policy, with specific catch quotas for member states. But it was only logical that those who flew the British flag should be the persons for whom the quotas were intended — the British. The European Court based its

judgment on entirely different precedents, namely the right of any commercial company to set up in any EC member state.

The government, rightly, will now move promptly to change the law, just as it did last summer when the fishermen concerned applied to have the Act temporarily set aside while their case was being heard in Luxembourg. One reason why this judgment has attracted so much attention is because it is so rare for Britain — unlike, say, Italy — to be found in breach of the Treaty of Rome.

What, then, can Britain do about fishing quotas? Luckily, there is little prospect of a new armada of Spanish fishermen on the horizon. Anticipating this judgment, the government has quietly reached agreement with the main "Anglo-Spanish" concerns to ensure that all catches are landed in Britain. Spain will also have to reinforce its management links with Britain, establishing proper agents in this country and ensuring that its boats visit the British ports where they are registered at least four times every six months. That alone will deter others, such as the French or Dutch, setting sail for Britain in the wake of the judgment.

In the end the answer will come only as part of the comprehensive attempt to save the fish stocks throughout Community waters. Proposals here have already run on to the rocks of national interest, conflicting demands and the near bankruptcy of most fishing fleets. Britain, at considerable cost and political unpopularity, has tried to enforce the drastic reductions in catches now proposed in Brussels. Unless others moderate their own demands for higher catches, there will be no more fish to catch, by British, Spanish or any other fishermen.

## DINING OUT AT THE INN

Sam Weller, in *Pickwick Papers*, had a nose for a good pub. When Mr Pickwick's party arrived at the Saracen's Head in Towcester, Sam pronounced the establishment clean and the forthcoming dinner excellent: "Wery good little dinner, sir, they can get ready in half an hour — pair of fowls, sir, and a weal outlet; French beans, 'taters, tart, and tidiness". The Saracen's Head, wrote Dickens, was a paragon among pubs: "The fire was blazing brightly, and everything looked (as everything always does, in all decent English inns) as if the travellers had been expected, and their comforts prepared, for days beforehand."

Not all the taverns in *Pickwick Papers* are as delightful as this one. English inns are still as variable as they were in Dickens' time, and probably since the day Chaucer's pilgrims met at the Tabard in Southwark to start their journey. But the best now turn out a wery good little dinner, as yesterday's pub food awards, sponsored by Guinness, showed. With beer sales producing ever flatter profits, publicans have at last realised that the froth can come from food instead.

Beer in pubs is far more expensive than off the shelf in a supermarket or off-licence. Now that even the most esoteric brands are stocked by Sainsbury's and Tesco, pubs have to compete in other ways to bring in custom. Fewer people are prepared to risk drinking and driving, so why should they take a car to a pub to drink bottled orange juice when they can knock back a Dos Equis at home? The incentive is good, cheap food.

The winner of yesterday's award, Denis

Watkins of the Angel Inn at Hettton, estimates that 70 per cent of his turnover comes from food alone, rising to 90 per cent counting food bought with drink. His winning "bar snack", a *pot de pecheur mediterrane*, contains red mullet, langoustine, mussels and sea bass, an ocean away from the packet of peanuts or curly white bread processed-cheese sandwich that used to be the standard fare.

A runner-up from London, The Eagle in Farringdon Road, is run by two ex-restaurateurs, and offers a wonderfully up-market version of bangers and mash: Venetian sausages with garlic mash, Catalan-style spinach and grilled vegetables. Sam Weller might have thought it suspiciously foreign, but it goes down well with The Eagle's thirty-something clientele, who come from all over London and pack the pub out every night.

For decades, the British suffered a gap in the food market between the sandwich, costing £1 or less, and the restaurant meal, costing at least £10-15. Only fast food outlets plugged that hole. Consumers, sick of their uniformity and junk ingredients, now flock into pubs to find good, individual food.

Lower overheads (no tablecloths to launder, smaller menus) allow pubs to charge less than restaurants. Yet they can still make a good profit, and for tenants of the big breweries, this is money they can keep. Brewers love to threaten the British pub with decline. Now decent food has come to the pubs, and the pub-goers, rescue. Cheers to that.

## Where the buck stops over BCCI

From Sir Ian Stewart, MP for Hertfordshire North (Conservative)

Sir, It is difficult to see how Mr Kinnock can suggest (report, July 24) that responsibility for decisions about the Bank of Commerce and Credit International have rested with the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The 1979 Banking Act, introduced by a Labour government, placed it beyond doubt that responsibility for supervision of the banking sector was entrusted to the Bank of England.

The Conservative government's Banking Act of 1987 confirmed this, and as the minister responsible I can say that at no time during its passage through Parliament did any Opposition spokesman suggest that responsibility should be with ministers. Everyone recognised that such decisions could only be taken by professional supervisors with continuous experience of the banking sector and with the benefit of confidential information from the banks themselves.

It would be impossible in practical terms, and politically improper, for ministers to decide which banks should be authorised to take deposits and under what circumstances such authorisation should be withdrawn.

Either Mr Kinnock is ignorant of the policy on banking supervision that his party has supported for many years, or he has suddenly decided to change it. He owes us an explanation.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
IAN STEWART (Economic Secretary to the Treasury, 1983-7),  
House of Commons.  
July 24.

From Miss P. E. Whitlock

Sir, First Lloyd's "names", now BCCI. Both wanting compensation. One hears little from these people when they are receiving nice returns, or high interest, on their investments, yet they become very vociferous when things go awry.

As a small investor I wish someone would compensate me when companies go bust or shares fall to practically nothing in value due to either bad management or fraud. All I can do is put losses against capital gains. If I have any capital gains, otherwise one just has to try to absorb these disasters. Why should there be any suggestion of preferential treatment for other types of investors?

Yours faithfully,  
P. E. WHITLOCK,  
Meadow Cottage, Station Road,  
Kingham, Oxford.

## Hidden assets

From Mrs W. C. E. Harries

Sir, I do keep a pair of gloves in my glove compartment (Mr Lavelle, July 18) against the time when I may need to investigate the mysteries of the engine.

In addition, I also find I have: a half-eaten bag of toffees, a packet of cigarettes, a plastic container with damp wipes, a rubber band, a small plastic cap of no known use, a number of copy MOT certificates, a copy insurance certificate, the car instruction manual, an out-of-date AA book, a sawdriver, a tyre gauge, an empty cassette case, an ancient tin of fuzzy drink and a considerable quantity of crumbs and dust.

Yours faithfully,  
ANN HARRIES,  
11 Onslow Gardens,  
Sanderstead, Surrey.

From Mr J. R. Miles

Sir, As a child our first holiday after the second world war was spent at Sandown in the Isle of Wight. We travelled there in my father's open Ford Vauxhall. On discovering that this was where my father kept his sweets, another small boy staying in the same hotel christened our glove compartment "the food machine", and so it has remained in our cars ever since.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,  
J. R. MILES,  
Postboys, Cranmore Lane,  
West Horsley, Surrey.

From Mr Tom Anderson

Sir, My grateful thanks are due to Mr Lavelle. I had long wondered where those gloves of mine had got to.

Yours truly,  
TOM ANDERSON,  
18 Cricklade Road,  
Highworth, Wiltshire.

## Spa bowling arena

From Mrs Jane Padley Mills

Sir, The proposed siting of a massive indoor bowls arena in Victoria Park, Leamington (report, July 18; letters, July 25) became a key issue at the recent local elections. It caused Conservative supporters to change allegiance and vote for the opposition: consequently, the Tories are now outnumbered among the town's Charter Trustees by 13 to five.

Every local amenity group has voted to oppose the proposed arena; but because the Conservative group hold a majority of just three on the Warwick District Council they are able to be judge, jurors, prosecutors and granters of planning permission for this blot on Leamington's landscape.

Yours sincerely,  
JANE PADLEY MILLS,  
4 Dale Street,  
Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

From Dr A. K. Szczepura  
Sir, The proposed development will cost £1.25 million. Even using Warwick District Council's own

## Plans to handle peacetime disasters

From the President of the Emergency Planning Association

Sir, The home secretary has set out the government's intentions for the future of civil defence and civil emergency planning (report, July 11). The reduced priority given to civil defence was to be expected, in view of the changed international circumstances; but the procedures proposed for handling peacetime disasters fall well short of what is needed.

It is deeply disappointing that Mr Baker has not accepted the strong recommendation of his civil emergency adviser, Mr David Brook, that new comprehensive legislation on civil protection should be introduced, setting out national arrangements for community protection in both peace and war and including a statutory duty on local authorities which does not at present exist to plan their response to peacetime emergencies.

Mr Brook's recommendation is fully supported by the Emergency Planning Association, whose membership comprises professional emergency planners in the local authorities, the health service, public utilities and the uniformed emergency services, and by the other

leading professional organisations concerned with emergency planning.

The quality of civil emergency planning varies considerably between local authorities. There is at present no statutory means of ensuring that an acceptable standard is achieved. Such planning has the status of a permissive activity dependent in large measure for its effectiveness on resources provided by Parliament for civil defence, the priority given to it is at the discretion of each local authority. In 1991 this situation cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

It would be unrealistic to expect separate legislation in advance of the current review of local government. But it would be highly regrettable if the opportunity was missed to introduce provisions on the lines recommended by Mr Brook in the context of legislation to implement the prospective local government reforms. The subject is too important to warrant further delay.

Yours faithfully,  
CLIVE ROSE, President,  
The Emergency Planning Association,  
Chimney House,  
Lavenham, Suffolk.

## Fishing safeguards

From the Chief Executive of the National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations

Sir, The powerful angling lobby, headed by the Atlantic Salmon Trust, have renewed their attack on the traditional and small-scale drift-net fishery of North-east England (July 22).

Their claim that this fishery has a significant impact on stocks in Scottish rivers is contradicted by the fact that the river Tyne has in recent years recovered from the ravages of industrial pollution to become the foremost salmon river in England with catches increasing from around 70 fish in the mid-1960s to 1,500 fish in 1988; this with the North-east drift-net fishery on its doorstep. If the Tyne and adjacent rivers can exhibit such a recovery whilst stocks in Scottish rivers are allegedly in decline, perhaps it is appropriate to examine their respective fisheries management regimes.

A key plank in the recovery of the English rivers lies in the prohibition of netting for salmon and trout where they are at their most vulnerable in the rivers and estuaries, yet the trust explicitly advocates fishing by net and rod precisely at this point in the migratory cycle.

## Education reforms

From Mr Lawrence Norcross

Sir, It is heartening to see Kenneth Clarke adopt the approach which I, and others, have for some years urged upon successive secretaries of state for education, frequently through your columns. His appointment to the key chairmanship of the Schools Examination Assessment Council (report, July 19) and the National Curriculum Council (report, July 11) of persons who wish to see the government's much-needed educational reforms succeed is a prerequisite of their success.

Your editorial reservations (July 19) about the risks involved are understandable but, I believe, exaggerated. Whatever the government's legislative intentions may have been, control of their implementation has remained firmly in the grip of the educational left. Clearly, this is about to change. The worst a future Labour government could do

would be to restore the status quo ante.

The centralising tendency of the national curriculum is indisputable, but also bipartisan. Your attribution of it to grant-maintained schools, though, is misplaced. These enjoy a degree of operational freedom and professional autonomy unprecedented in the state sector. Under Conservative control, at least, there is every reason to suppose that this state of affairs will continue, since it is the only means by which the schools can meet the government's other objective of making themselves more responsive to the wishes of parents.

A breath of fresh air himself, Mr Clarke deserves a fair wind. Yours faithfully,  
LAWRENCE NORCROSS,  
Crockwell Cottage,  
Crockwell Street,  
Long Compton,  
Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire.  
July 19.

## Abortion drug

From the Roman Catholic Bishop of Aberdeen

Sir, Professor David Beard is reported as saying ("Speeding up the right to choose", *Life* and *Times*, July 22): "The biggest contribution RU486 can make is to make the NHS more responsible". He was referring to the need, as he saw it, for the NHS to "provide a more adequate service" for the procuring of abortions.

My concern, and the concern of many, is that the biggest contribution the drug RU486 will make is to increase the already high level of irresponsibility among men and women with regard to pregnancy and the treatment of the lives of the unborn.

Yours sincerely,  
MARIO CONTI,  
Bishop's House,  
156 King's Gate, Aberdeen.

## Distracting decor

From Mr R. B. Parkinson

Sir, With all its virtues, the National Gallery's Sainsbury wing has the unfortunate effect of making the visitor realise how distracting the old west wing is. On leaving Venturi's cool greys, I found it difficult to spot even the Titians against the highly-coloured walls.

A bright patterned green may suit the architecture, but when Titian's colours are sacrificed for the decoration of a rather unremarkable room, I wonder what the gallery's priorities are (flock wallpaper or paintings?).

Yours faithfully,  
R. B. PARKINSON,  
Senior Common Room,  
University College,  
Oxford.  
July 19.

## From Mr Ron Newby

Sir, At a period when town planning did not exist, Leamington Spa was a fully planned town, thereby creating a worthwhile model for this doubtful art/science. The then town council used every wheeze to ensure that a gem of a town was created, and the master stroke was the continuous belt of parks and gardens, over a mile and a half in length, which runs along the valley of the Leam and includes Victoria Park.

The present district council is using every wheeze possible to enable it to treat this magnificent legacy as a building site. Several large developments have met with its approval, two large buildings actually got planning permission, and one has already been built.

Our town is still a monument to Victorian foresight. Its green belt is a national treasure which should be emulated elsewhere, not destroyed.

Yours,  
RON NEWBY,  
Leamington Town Forum,  
21 St Mary's Crescent,  
Leamington Spa,  
Warwickshire.

## Call for state to fund parties

From the General Secretary of the EETPU

Sir, Mr William Rodgers is right (July 19). The financing of political parties ought not to rely on the placing of special interests by those parties. Lord King's pique may have done us all a favour by drawing attention to "ownership" support of the Conservative party and the trade union money keeping the Labour party in being.

Trade union leaders in recent years have stressed the need for party directions, policy and leadership to be determined by individual party members but that block vote will buy undermines the credibility of such pronouncements.

Yet were industry and trade unions to stop their political spending, then our democratic system would be in chaos. Distasteful as the present means of financing politics is, without it the main parties would collapse. As I argued successfully in our political fund ballot campaign, we have a duty to citizens to see to it that an alternative exists.

State funding of political parties based on their support in the previous general election would remove the continuing suspicion of special interest influence. More importantly, it would provide a much healthier environment for parties, industry and unions. We are presently not social partners within the European meaning.

Unions and industry still deal with industrial matters on the basis of an understood party political difference between them. Employers and union leaders, despite their convictions, are reluctant to support an initiative from the "other" side or condemn one from their "own". That is not good for our country. It is time to end it.

Yours sincerely,  
ERIC HAMMOND,  
General Secretary,  
Electrical Electronic  
Telecommunication and  
Plumbing Union,  
Hayes Court, West Common Road,  
Bromley, Kent.  
July 22.

## Parish costs

From the Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich

Sir, Mr Andrew Anderson (July 19) displays ignorance of the finances of the Church of England, not least in describing the parish share, or quota, as a "notorious tax". "Share of what?" he asks.

Share is the right word, because each parish pays just that: a share of the stipend (currently £12,300 a year in this diocese) and housing costs of its priest. It is only a share because the Church Commissioners, despite their present financial problems, meet a greater share.

The parish also contributes its share towards the extra-parochial diocesan costs which include the full fees of architects for their quinquennial surveys of our church buildings, which number over 650 in the diocese of Norwich.

Certainly your correspondent quotes one of our archdeacons correctly. In this diocese the priorities for parish expenditures are the parish share, parish mission and administration, and the maintenance and insurance of church buildings — in that order.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL STAGG,  
Bishop's House,  
Norwich.  
July 19.

## From Mrs Jill Loveless

Sir, In my own diocese (Chichester) only 50 per cent of diocesan income is provided by the parish quota and 85 per cent of the expenditure is devoted to maintaining the clergy.

A glance at the Church Commissioners' report will show that 38 per cent of stipends are paid by them. In other words, very few parishes pay the cost of their own vicar and of running their own church.

If there was no diocese and no quota and each church paid its own costs we would all have to pay far more than at present. There is a move in many areas to make the laity aware of the real cost of the church they sometimes take for granted. If quotas are not paid, stipends could not be paid.

The quota is the way by which we supporters of the Church of England share part of our own essential costs, not a "tax" imposed upon us.

Yours sincerely,  
JILL LOVELESS  
(Member, General Synod),  
Springfield House,  
Dyers Lane,  
Standon, Sussex.  
July 21.

## Scope for expansion

From the Reverend Peter Boulton-Lea

Sir, I was amused to read the following item in some travel notes I received this morning: "Luggage: Free luggage allowance is 44 lbs/20 kgs and a maximum of two suitcases per person as well as one item of hand luggage (which must be able to fit under your aircraft...)"

Should be plenty of room for all those extra holiday items so necessary when travelling abroad. Yours truly,  
P. J. BOULTON-LEA,  
The Vicarage, Burwood Road,  
Hersham,  
Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.  
July 17.















**6.00 Ceebeak**  
**6.30 BBC Breakfast News**  
 9.05 Around the World with Willy Fog. Animated adventures (r) 9.35 Knowledge. A chance to find out how the weather works and to test your memory (r)  
**10.00 News**, regional news and weather 10.05 Playdays (r) 10.25 Lessee: Fly Away Home. The do-gooder dog helps a stolen wild goose caught on a fisherman's line (r)  
**11.00 News**, regional news and weather 11.05 Our House. American family drama serial 11.55 Travel Show UK. What the Gallows area has to offer the holidaymaker (r)  
**12.00 News**, regional news and weather 12.05 The Garden Party. On the fifth anniversary of the UN Convention on Refugees, a look at how Britain deals with the international problem. Plus a musical look at the news and a tribute to the Best Gals 12.55 Regional News and weather  
**1.00 One O'Clock News** and weather  
**1.05 The Cuckoo's Nest** (Ceebeak) 1.30 Concerning Susans. An RSPB film celebrating the grace and beauty of the starling bird  
**2.20 Racing From Ascot**. Live coverage of the 2.30, 3.00 and 3.30 races. The 4.05 will be shown on BBC2. The commentators are Peter O'Sullivan, Jimmy Lindsay and John Hamner  
**4.00 LifeLine**. Charity news with Cllr Michelmore and Lynette Lithgow. There is an appeal by Michael Elphick on behalf of the Crypt Foundation (r)  
**4.10 Storylines**. Cartoon (r) 4.35 The Legend of Tim Tyler. The final episode of the fantasy serial about a boy who loses his laugh (r)  
**5.00 Newsround** 5.10 Byker Grove. Episode two of the 20-part children's drama serial set in a Newcastle youth club (r) (Ceebeak)  
**5.35 Newsround** (r) (Ceebeak) Northern Ireland: Sportsworld 5.40 Inside Ulster  
**6.00 Six O'Clock News** with Peter Sissons and Moira Stuart. Weather 6.30 Regional News. Northern Ireland: Neighbours  
**7.00 Women**. The week's worth of back-sleeping and chest-beating ends with One Thousand Nights of Women, a run through some more highlights of the first six years of Tellyland chat. He has more than three and a half thousand guests to choose from, including Michael Caine, James Stewart, Gregory Peck, Paul McCartney and Sean Connery. Among those providing the music are Whitney Houston and Phil Collins  
**7.40 Little and Large**. Syd and Eddie are joined by Bonnie Langford and Living in a Box (r) (Ceebeak)  
**8.15 The Paul Daniels Magic Show**. Slick tricks and wit together with skateboarding from the United States and tightrope walkers from Canada (r) (Ceebeak)  
**9.00 Nine O'Clock News** with Michael Burk. (Ceebeak) Regional news and weather 9.30 Inside Ulster  
**9.30 CHOICE**. The Irish mystery continues on its meandering way, strong on local colour and thin on detection. You feel that if only they had a moderately competent policeman on the job, the murder at the heart of the tale could be cleared up in half an hour. But Sergeant McGing (Alan Armstrong) is no Sherlock Holmes. On the contrary, he is an amiable drift-waiter who out of his depth. Besides, if the culprit was caught that would be the end of the series, and there is still an episode to go. To spin things out Peter Firth's visiting English engineer continues to swap theology and insults with the local priest (Ian Bannen), while enjoying the intimate favours of the holy man's pretty young housekeeper. Meanwhile the main points of interest are not who the murderer is but why he did it, and the identity of his blackmailer, who like all good blackmailers, composes his demands in letters cut out from newspapers. (Ceebeak)



Playing Arnold's Guitar Concerto: Julian Bream (10.20pm)

**10.20 Omnibus at the Proms: Great British Music**. The first of six programmes of highlights from this summer's concerts. David Owen Morris introduces Walton's Crown Imperial, Arnold's Guitar Concerto and Vaughan Williams's Symphony No 8  
**11.35 Film: The Betty Ford Story (1987)**. Glosy version of the life of the woman who fought cancer, alcohol, drug addiction and the added pressure of being America's first lady. Starring Geraldine Ferraro, who won a Golden Globe for her performance. Directed by David Greene. (Ceebeak)  
**1.05am Weather**. Wales: News headlines and weather

**6.45 Open University: A Day in the Life**. Ends at 7.10  
**8.00 News**  
**8.15 Westminster**. Highlights from yesterday's proceedings in both Houses  
**9.00 Catchword**. Word quiz with Paul Cole (r)  
**9.30 Cricket**. Highlights of yesterday's first day's play in the fourth Test between England and West Indies at Edgbaston (r)  
**10.10 Look Stranger: The Best Thing is to Build a Great Wall and Keep 'em Out**. Bob Roberts is an eccentric barge-selling East Anglian who dislikes the intrusion of the outside world into his life in a pocket Suffolk hamlet (r)  
**10.50 Cricket**. Tony Lewis introduces live coverage of the opening session of the second day's play in the fourth Test between England and West Indies at Edgbaston  
**1.05 The Sinner's Son**. In Part. Preparing a vegetarian meal for the home owner (r) 1.20 Fingers. For the young (r) 1.25 Weekend Outlook. A preview of the weekend's Open University programmes (r)  
**1.40 Cricket**. Tennis and Racing. Continuing the coverage of the fourth Test. Tennis action from the Federation Cup in Nottingham. Describing the action there are Dan Maskell, Virginia Wade, Bill Trefall and Paul Hutchings. Racing from Ascot, continued from BBC1. Live coverage of the 4.05 race. Includes news and weather at 2.00, 3.00 and 3.50  
**7.45 What the Papers Say**. With Paul Foot of the Daily Mirror  
**8.00 East**. A specially commissioned look on the role of Britain's Asian community. In politics provides the information for a studio discussion, with politicians being invited to outline what they feel are the main issues affecting the lives of British Asians  
**8.30 Gardeners' World**. How the peony-pioneering Kelways Nurseries in Somerset is facing up to the flowering Nineties  
**9.00 Local Police**. Detective. The police investigate a series of murders track down the man responsible for a hate campaign against a farmer and his wife involving a car bomb and a severed sheep's head (r)  
**9.35 The Tracey Ullman Show**. Comedy with the entertainer who blossomed in America. Her new series consists of playlets, usually with Sam McGarvey, with the tonight's pair working over the fertile comic ground of family relationships



A Welshman in the Ukraine: Professor Gwyn Williams (10.00pm)

**10.00 Hughesovka**  
 CHOICE: Professor Gwyn Williams, the small but excitable Welsh historian whose theatrical style has endeared many a documentary on Channel 4, presents a three-part story of a coal and steel town in the Ukraine. Now Donetsk, and previously Stalingrad, it was called Hughesovka after John Hughes, a Merthyr Tydfil. A 19th century engineer and capitalist, Hughes was headhunted by a tsar anxious to develop Russian industry. Hughes launched the New Russia Company and recreated Merthyr in the Ukraine. "Both", says Professor Williams, "looked like something out of hell." Hughes looked after the Welsh workers who went with him, building houses, schools and hospitals. This paternalism was extended under his sons. But it was a community prone to drunkenness and anarchy and when revolution came in 1917 the Hughes family was happy to leave. (Ceebeak)  
**10.30 Newsnight** with Frannie Stok 11.15 Weather  
**11.20 Cricket**. Richie Benaud introduces highlights of today's play at Edgbaston  
**11.50 Film: The Wall (1981, b/w)**. A story of racial tension in a run-down American town which starts when a white man is blamed for the disappearance of a young black girl. Richard Roby, Henry Morgan, Maizie Norman and Christine Larson star. Leo Popkin and Russell Ross direct. Ends at 1.20am

**6.00 TV-am**  
**9.25 Inspector Gadget 9.50 Thames News**  
**9.55 Film: The Story of Robin Hood and His Merry Men (1952)**. Part two of this Disney retelling of the legend. Directed by Ken Annakin  
**10.50 ITN News headlines**  
**10.55 Good Morning**. Miss Siles. Hayley Mills stars in the American schoolroom comedy-drama series  
**11.25 Oz Tales 11.55 Thames News 12.00 Cartoon 12.10 Rainbow**. Children's educational series (r)  
**12.30 News** with Nicholas Owen. Weather 1.10 Thames News and weather  
**1.20 Home and Away (Oracle)** 1.50 A Country Practice. Australian drama serial set in and around a rural medical centre  
**2.20 That's History**. The first of six recreations of historic battles of wit, this week from Bowtell, the ancestral home of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. Team leaders are Dr Marcello Marnham and Dr Jim Walvin and guests include Brookside actress Julie Peasgood and former Dr Who Colin Baker 2.50 All Cried Up. Game show for married couples presented by David Hamilton  
**3.15 ITN News headlines 3.20 Thames News headlines 3.25 The Young Doctors**. Drama serial set in a large Australian city hospital  
**3.55 Nellie the Elephant**. Cartoon (r) 4.10 Red 'n' Ernie. Red and his frenetic feathered friend 4.15 The Magic Circus. Animated sword and sorcery series 4.40 Go Getters. Dave Lee Travis sends three celebrity teams off around the countryside to complete a series of bizarre tasks  
**5.10 Home and Away (r)** (Oracle)  
**5.40 News** with Fiona Armstrong. (Oracle) Weather  
**5.55 The London Programme** followed by LWT News and weather  
**6.15 The Greatest Stunts Live**. Hollywood's top stunt men perform at dangerous and exotic stunts around the world  
**7.10 Very Big Very Stupid**. Daniel Peacock's comedy series starring Paul Shane as the larger-than-life Harry James, a struggling theatrical impresario and would-be agent to the stars. This week Harry receives an unwelcome visit from the taxman. (Oracle)  
**7.30 Curzon Street**. (Oracle)  
**8.00 International Athletics**. Jim Rosenthal presents live coverage of the AAA championships from Alexander stadium, Birmingham. Commentary by Alan Pary, Peter Matthews and Steve Overt



Tee for two: Patricia Hodge and James Warren (9.00pm)

**9.00 Rich Tea & Sympathy**. Comedy drama series about a career-minded divorcee (Patricia Hodge), a blarney factory boss (Denis Quilley) and their blossoming romance. With Jean Alexander, James Warren and Lionel Linde. (Oracle)  
**10.00 News at Ten** with Alastair Burnet and Alastair Stewart. (Oracle) Weather 10.35 LWT News and weather  
**10.40 The London Programme** presented by Trevor Phillips. In a follow-up to the Summer on the Estate programmes, the environment secretary Michael Heseltine tours the subject of the series - the Kingshead estate in Hackney - to see at first hand the living conditions before outlining the government's policies for the regeneration of London's run-down, inner-city housing estates  
**11.40 The Game**. Denny Baker presents a look at soccer at grass roots level, from the East London Sunday League. Today's match is the second semi-final of the Dick Coppock Cup between Bechers and Livingstone Academicals  
**12.05am Beauty and the Beast**. More of the anonymous modern fairytale about a beautiful young lawyer and her man-beast minder who lives in a suburban New York  
**1.05 Good Rockin' Tonight**. Dramatised series based on the life of Elvis Presley, here played by Michael St Gerard (r)  
**1.35 Rescue 911**. William Shatner introduces a documentary series with real-life action film of America's emergency services at work  
**2.35 Cinema Attractions**. Charlie Tuna presents a review of the latest 15 cinema releases  
**3.10 Raw Power**. Rock music video show  
**4.05 Soap**. Madcap American comedy series featuring the trials and tribulations of the outrageous Tale and Campbell households (r)  
**4.35 Beach Volleyball** from Fresno, California  
**5.30 ITN Morning News** with Phil Roman. Ends at 6.00

**6.00 The Channel Four Daily**  
**9.25 Film: Blue Steel (1984, b/w)**. John Wayne bestrides the west as a US marshal out to catch the Polka Dot bandit, and save a town from a gang of gold-digging bandits on the way. What the film lacks in budget it makes up for in action. Directed by Robert N. Bradbury  
**10.30 Broken Silence**. The series of Spanish documentary films exploring animal behaviour continues with this look at aquatic species (r)  
**11.00 As It Happens: On the Water**. Paddy Haycock spends another hour at the Cowes sailing regatta (r)  
**12.00 The Parliament Programme** presented by Sue Cameron  
**12.30 Business Daily** introduced by Susannah Simons  
**1.00 Season's Greetings**. Educational fun, with guest Tracy Chapman (r)  
**2.00 Peasants Tales: Magritte - Time Transferred**. Original series of animated stories aiming to arouse an interest in art (r)  
**2.15 Easy Does It**. Gentle exercises for the over-fifties with Pat Rowland (r)  
**2.30 Film: Devotion (b/w)**. Fictionalised tale of the lives of the Brontë sisters. Ide Lupino and Olivia de Havilland star as Emily and Charlotte, while Nancy Coleman plays Anne, the "faded" sister. Directed by Curtis Bernhardt  
**4.30 Countdown**. Words and numbers game with Richard Witley  
**5.00 I Love Lucy (b/w)**. Classic American sitcom starring Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz Jr  
**5.30 Greek Fire: Architecture**. A ten-part series focusing on the ways that the ancient Greeks influenced our lives today (r). (Teletext)  
**6.00 Korda**. Africa. Sitcom about two divorced women sharing a Greenwich Village apartment (r)  
**6.30 Tour de France**. Stage 20 - Aix-les-Bains to Macon, a distance of 181km  
**7.00 Channel 4 News** with Jon Snow and Zeinab Badawi. (Teletext) Weather  
**7.50 Fleet Reaction**. Labour MP Tony Banks has second thoughts about the Channel 4 drama serial GBH (postponed from last week)  
**8.00 Brookside**. Suburban Liverpool soap. (Teletext)  
**8.30 Europe Express**  
 CHOICE: In the struggle of the Baltic states to break free of Moscow much has been heard from Lithuania and very little from Estonia. Isabella Stalder's report usually fills the gap. The attractive capital city of Tallin offers hard currency shops for the tourists (all credit cards accepted) and thousands of Finns take the short ferry ride from Helsinki to have a good time on the cheap. But for the locals life is still hard and bleak, with the new market economy bringing unemployment. As the have-nots vent their anger, thefts and muggings have soared. So far Estonia has escaped the Soviet violence. But the people are just as determined as the Lithuanians to go their own way. With Moscow unwilling to yield, how long can the revolution remain peaceful? Tonight's other topics are an environmental battle in Switzerland and a Catalan festival featuring two spectacular human pyramids. (Teletext)  
 International Athletics continued from ITV. The AAA championships from Birmingham, which double as the trial for selection to the British team for the world championships in Tokyo later this year



Kitchen talk: Roseanne Barr and Shelley Winters (10.00pm)

**10.00 Roseanne**. Blue collar comedy with tonight, Shelley Winters as Roseanne's grandmother. (Teletext)  
**10.30 The Best of the Paul Hogan Show (r)**  
**11.00 Film: Tender Hooks (1988)**. Australian-made drama. A young hairdresser ends up in a seedy part of Sydney with a petty criminal for a friend. When he is jailed, she has to decide whether she prefers him in the inside or outside. Jo Kennedy and Niquea Newsome hit it off well as the lead actors in the first full-length feature by director Mary Calaghan  
**12.45am American Bowl Preview**. The NFL pre-season circus comes to London this weekend with the Philadelphia Eagles squaring up to the Buffalo Bills. Mick Luckhurst previews Sunday's big match at Wembley  
**1.00 Tour de France**. A repeat of the programme shown at 6.30  
**1.30 Stalder**. Show of Shows (b/w). Vintage comedy sketches. Ends at 1.55

## TV

**ANGLIA**  
 As London except: 5.10pm-5.40 Hated 6.00 Home and Away 6.25-7.00 Angel 7.30-8.00 The 11.00 Film: Bang the Drum Slowly 1.55 Out of Limits 2.05 Video View 2.55 World of Meats 3.55 Paddy in the City 4.00 Beach Volcanoes 5.00-5.30 Star Bang  
**BORDER**  
 As London except: 6.00pm Lookaround Friday 6.30-7.00 The Heat of the Night 7.10-7.30 The Heat of the Night 7.30-7.50 The Heat of the Night 7.50-8.00 The Heat of the Night 8.00-8.30 The Heat of the Night 8.30-9.00 The Heat of the Night 9.00-9.30 The Heat of the Night 9.30-10.00 The Heat of the Night 10.00-10.30 The Heat of the Night 10.30-11.00 The Heat of the Night 11.00-11.30 The Heat of the Night 11.30-12.00 The Heat of the Night 12.00-12.30 The Heat of the Night 12.30-1.00 The Heat of the Night 1.00-1.30 The Heat of the Night 1.30-2.00 The Heat of the Night 2.00-2.30 The Heat of the Night 2.30-3.00 The Heat of the Night 3.00-3.30 The Heat of the Night 3.30-4.00 The Heat of the Night 4.00-4.30 The Heat of the Night 4.30-5.00 The Heat of the Night 5.00-5.30 The Heat of the Night 5.30-6.00 The Heat of the Night 6.00-6.30 The Heat of the Night 6.30-7.00 The Heat of the Night 7.00-7.30 The Heat of the Night 7.30-8.00 The Heat of the Night 8.00-8.30 The Heat of the Night 8.30-9.00 The 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FRIDAY JULY 26 1991

Analysts raise profit forecasts as job losses and cost cutting start to work through

# ICI surprises market with interim £507m

By ANGELA MACKAY

ICI surprised the stock market with higher than expected interim pre-tax profits of £507 million and promised to generate savings of £400 million a year by 1993.

Sir Denys Henderson, the chairman, also said the company would raise £500 million from disposals by the end of 1992 and that 4,000-5,000 jobs would be shed by the end of this year through redundancies and divestments. This would make total job losses of about 15,000 in 18 months.

ICI began restructuring last year to try to minimise the effects of a long recession and reposition for the next decade. The group decided to leave peripheral businesses, cut costs sharply and concentrate on activities where it was, or could become, a world leader. It now has seven divisions.

Most chemicals analysts had been expecting pre-tax profits of £420 million to £460 million against £733 million previously. But Sir Denys said effects of cost cutting have started to come through faster than many expected. Of the £500 million provided for the restructuring, Sir Denys said the company had spent "about half".

Sir Denys denied the better

than expected half-year result was "a kitchen sink operation" where the company "robbed Peter to pay Paul". The chairman was referring to the unsettling presence of Hanson on its share register after buying a 2.8 per cent stake in May and whether this had had any effect on the compilation of the figures.

Martin Taylor, Hanson's joint vice-chairman, refused to comment except to say, like any other shareholder, he was interested to read the details of the ICI results.

Some of the bid premium disappeared from ICI's shares yesterday. They ended 12p higher at £13.19p, but brokers said the price had climbed £2 since Lord Hanson bought the stake and any further rise was contained by the view that a hostile bid was less likely.

A programme of divestments, plant closures and manpower cuts over two years will directly improve the group's profit by £400 million annually by 1993. Some benefits will sit through in the intervening period.

As a result, brokers lifted their profits forecast for this year and next. UBS Phillips & Drew increased its forecast from £700 million to £800 million this year, and from £700 million to £900 million

in 1992. Smith New Court moved its estimates for this year up from £730 million to £850 million, reflecting earnings per share of 82p, and next year expected pre-tax profits to be £1.1 billion with earnings of 99p.

Apart from the sale of its soda ash business last month, ICI also plans to sell its polypropylene, lime, salt and fertilisers businesses by the end of next year. These should produce the promised £500 million.

Group turnover fell 7 per cent in the first half to £6.36 billion, with lower volume and adverse exchange rates being partly offset by increased local selling prices and the effect of acquisitions.

The company pledged it would not cut its research and development expenditure beyond cuts in materials and advanced products.

In the second quarter, profits were only £10 million lower at £309 million. This compared with profits of £198 million in the first quarter, which were more than £200 million lower than previously.

Pharmaceuticals performed well, and agrochemicals and seeds were helped by cost control and resumption of sales to the Soviet Union. This outweighed the effects of bad weather.

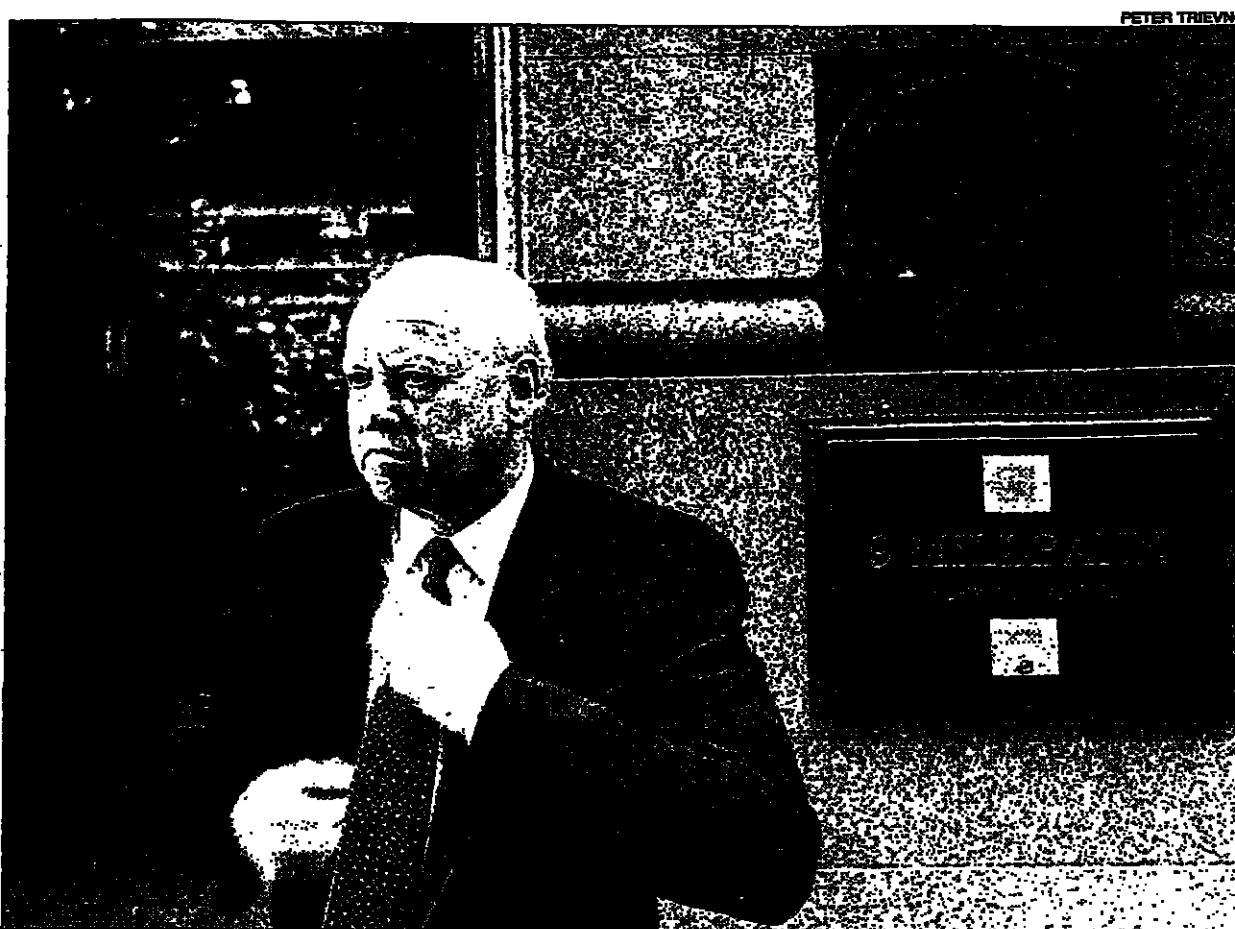
In specialty chemicals and materials, trading profit fell from £186 million to £116 million. Items such as colourants were hit by the continuing recession in many countries. In contrast, paints and explosives raised profits.

Industrial chemicals suffered a drop in profits. While sales and margins were reduced at chemicals and polymers, these were partly offset by the inclusion of results from Tioxide, the small chemicals company in which ICI bought the 50 per cent it did not own last year.

In regional businesses, profits slumped from £53 million to just £3 million, mainly because of the deep recessions in Australia and Canada.

The dividend was maintained at 21p.

Comment, page 23



Loosening ties: Sir Denys Henderson yesterday, before announcing moves to slim ICI ready for the next decade

## Savills swings into the red

By GEORGE SIVELL

SAVILLS, the estate agent and property surveyor, plunged to a pre-tax loss of £1.7 million for the year to end-April from a £3.5 million profit in the previous year.

There is no dividend for the year - earnings fell from 6p a share to losses of 4.4p. The board said that in view of the loss and the "uncertain market conditions" it was prudent not to pay a final dividend. Last year, Savills paid a total 3.75p dividend.

Sales for the year were down 13 per cent to £28 million. The residential side of Savills business has suffered most with losses accelerating from £494,000 to £1.7 million on turnover down from £7.8 million to £6.5 million.

Commercial profits fell from £2.9 million to £498,000 on sales down from £15 million to £12 million.

Agricultural profits stayed in the black with a £34,000 profit, compared to £784,000 in the previous year, on turnover steady at £8.4 million.

The shares were unchanged at 45p.

## Falling sales in Britain compound woes at Ford

From PHILIP ROBINSON IN NEW YORK

SALES by Ford Motors in Britain plunged more than 30 per cent in the second three months of this year, pushing America's second largest car maker deeper into the red with warnings that the next six months will continue to be difficult.

The sharp fall was largely blamed for the \$2 million losses from Ford's overseas markets, which produced a profit of \$173 million in the same period a year ago.

Harold Poling, Ford's chairman, said the British economy continued to be weak and dragged down a strong performance in Germany and record market shares in France and Italy. He gave a warning that Ford expects to make a loss for the whole year and will have to announce more job cuts.

General Motors, Ford's main rival, has reported strong European performance for the same period but was pushed further into the red by the slower sales in America.

Together, the two motor manufacturers, which sell more than half of all cars in America, lost a combined \$1.1 billion in the second three months of this year and neither see any sign of a rapid economic improvement in America. Total car sales in the second quarter were the lowest for eight years.

Robert Stempel, General Motors' chairman, said: "The adverse impact of the recession in the US at the consumer level has been more severe and more prolonged than many anticipated."

The reports cast further

doubts that America is living up to forecasts and making a sharp economic recovery.

Ford incurred a worldwide loss of \$324 million in April, May and June, compared with a \$771 million profit for the same period last year. Losses so far this year total \$1.2 billion, against a \$1.27 billion profit for the first six months of last year.

Second-quarter sales slipped from \$26.8 billion to \$23.8 billion, and are down from \$50.5 billion to \$45.2 billion in the first half.

General Motors lost \$785 million, compared with an \$900 million profit for the second quarter, on sales down from \$33.9 billion to \$31.1 billion. Six-month losses totalled \$1.2 billion, against a \$1.6 billion profit last year.

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● MOTORING 27  
● LAW REPORT 34  
● FOCUS: MALAYSIA 30-33  
● SPORT 34-38

### WEEKEND MONEY TOMORROW

#### PROFILE

**Lord Laing of Dumbarton** loves to break the rules. The life president of United Biscuits tells Gillian Bowditch why he has never conformed

#### DORMANT DEPOSIT

A woman is taking Barclays Bank to the High Court to recover £4,500 deposited by her parents and for the £26,700 interest accrued in the dormant account, Lindsay Cook reports

#### COURT ACTION

Mortgage indemnity insurers are planning to sue people who hand over the keys to their homes because they do not want to continue paying the loan, Sara McConnell writes

### Boots attacked

Sir Christopher Benson, the chairman of Boots, faced hostile questioning from shareholders at the company's annual meeting yesterday over the £900 million acquisition of Ward White, the Harfords retail group, in 1989. The Ward White businesses contributed £24 million out of the total group pre-tax profit of £358.4 million last year.

### Smith slips

David S Smith (Holdings), the paper and packaging group, announced a 10 per cent fall in pre-tax profits from £26.4 million to £23.5 million for the year to end-April. A final dividend of 6.75p (6.5p) makes 9.5p (9.25p) total.

Tempus, page 23

### Peps prosper

In the past financial year, 500,000 people invested a total of £1.6 billion in personal equity plans, according to the Treasury.

#### THE POUND

US dollar 1.6770 (-0.0145)  
German mark 2.9416 (+0.0017)  
Exchange Index 90.8 (-0.2)

#### STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1998.2 (-1.4)  
FT-SE 100 2579.6 (-0.9)  
New York Dow Jones 2971.82 (+5.59)  
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 2332.71 (+35.24)

#### MAJOR CHANGES

**RISES:**  
Alcan 402½p (+12p)  
Body Shop 286p (+14p)  
RM Douglas 380p (+10p)  
Meyer Int 455½p (+4p)  
Union Discount 312½p (+1p)  
MAM 747½p (+8p)  
BT 388p (+8p)  
Domino 344½p (+7p)  
Mays 181½p (+4p)  
Valeo 275½p (+18p)  
Usher Walker 185½p (+11p)  
Br Aerospace 574p (+10p)  
**FALLS:**  
Broken Hill 60½p (-10p)  
Telfos 62½p (-10p)  
Savoy Hotels 'A' 720p (-25p)  
Racal Telecom 345½p (-10p)  
Ward Group 120p (-10p)  
Liberty 820p (-10p)

#### INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base: 11%  
3-month interbank 11¼-11½%  
3-month sterling bill: 10¼-10½%  
US: Prime Rate 8¼%  
Federal Funds 5¼%  
3-month Treasury Bill 5.58-5.59%  
30-year bonds 9½-9½%

#### CURRENCIES

London: New York  
£ \$1.6770 £ \$1.6770  
£ Dm2.9415 £ Dm2.9415  
£ Sfr2.5633 £ Sfr2.5633  
£ FF9.9993 £ FF9.9993  
£ Yen232.05 £ Yen232.05  
£ Index50.8 £ Index50.8  
ECU 60.698051 Sfr 60.791894  
ECU1.262250 £ Sfr1.262250

#### GOLD

London Fixing: AM \$365.10 pm \$364.90  
close \$364.75-365.25 (£217.10-217.60)  
New York: Comex \$365.05-365.55

#### NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Aug) \$19.80 bbl (\$19.70)  
Denotes latest trading prices

#### RETAIL PRICES

RPI: 134.1 June (1987=100)

## Unions urge Hanson not to make a bid

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

UNION leaders called on Hanson to abandon any ideas about a bid after ICI published better figures than the City had expected.

Fred Higgs, national chemicals secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "The best thing he [Lord Hanson] could do is take his money and go away - and leave ICI to get on with the running of the business for the long-term prosperity of the chemical industry."

Mr Higgs made clear the union's concern about the job losses signalled as part of ICI's restructuring, and called for

details. The GMB general union said that the figures showed that ICI "is still very much alive" and that its continuing commitment to research and development was essential to its business and industry more generally. The union said it hoped that ICI would be strong enough to resist a bid if it came.

MSF, the general technical union, said ICI's figures should be seen positively in the light of the recession. Chris Darke, MSF national officer, said: "Hanson should now quit any intention he had to raid ICI."

Comment, page 23

## Lilley raises objection over Davy takeover

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT, FINANCIAL EDITOR

PETER Lilley, the trade and industry secretary, has threatened to refer Trafalgar House's takeover of Davy to the monopolies commission unless Trafalgar has a remedy for what the Office of Fair Trading sees as a threat to

competition in the provision of large diameter board piling. The move, made under the provisions for a negotiated deal as an alternative to an MMC investigation, is not expected to lead to a reference.

Trafalgar, chaired by Sir Nigel Brookes, says turnover of the Expanded Piling Company, the Davy subsidiary it may have to divest, is £15 million and is a peripheral part of Davy's construction division. Cementation, a Trafalgar subsidiary, also has piling interests.

Trafalgar has promised a response by August 1 and says Mr Lilley's move will not affect the bid, which has already succeeded and been declared free of any condition relating to an MMC reference.



Sir Nigel: might divest

Comment, page 23

## Thorn sells Software to managers for £82m

By COLIN CAMPBELL

THORN EMI has agreed a management buyout of its Software computer systems division for £82 million. The City has welcomed the move.

The group's shares rose 12p to 743p on analysts' assessment that the cash released will allow Thorn to concentrate on other core divisions with greater potential.

Thorn EMI Software made pre-tax profits of £6.2 million on sales of £117 million in the year to end-March. The net book value of assets involved in the buyout is £21.6 million.

The £82 million consideration is made up of cash and the assumption of borrowings, and £32 million in a zero coupon loan note that matures in four years. Thorn EMI will hold a 20 per cent equity stake in the new company, Data

Sciences, and will retain freehold property at Farnborough. Software operates from Britain and has subsidiaries in the Netherlands and Germany. It employs 2,000 people, all of whom are invited to buy shares in the new company. The buyout was helped by CINVEN, the venture capital group.

Colin Southgate, Thorn EMI's chairman, said Software was intended to become a major European computing services company, and therefore had specialised long-term development needs. Its aims could more effectively be achieved as an independent company outside the Thorn EMI group. By holding a 20 per cent stake in Data Sciences, however, Thorn EMI still had a continuing interest.

## Arrow trial debates advert message

By OUR CITY STAFF

FULL-PAGE advertisements in the financial press announcing the result of the Blue Arrow rights issue would have heightened interest in the employment agency's stock, a court heard yesterday. Kevin Fryer, a Stock Exchange director, told the Old Bailey that advertisements placed by UBS Phillips & Drew, stockbroker to the issue, would have led the public to believe there was a demand for the shares.

Mr Fryer said he believed nobody would put a full-page advertisement in the *Financial Times* "without intending to convey a message to the public". After the issue, County NatWest issued press releases on the success of the transaction, while the broker placed advertisements.

Given the size of the record cash call, Mr Fryer said the announcements

indicated "interest in it to be very substantial indeed." By stating remaining shares had been placed in the market at a premium "the public would believe there was a demand for the shares". Earlier, the court heard that a County NatWest executive had told government inspectors that handling of the Blue Arrow £837 million cash call was designed to be within both the letter and the spirit of the law.

Nicholas Wells, a County director, claimed City advisers bought into the rights issue "in good faith" and with "good motives". He told the trade department that the move was based on the information available and advisers believed "we were acting in the interest of Blue Arrow, the shareholders and sub-underwriters".

Mr Wells, a member of County's corporate advisory division, a leading

figure in the deal and a defendant in the trial, gave evidence under oath to the DTI in 1989. Yesterday a transcript of his interviews was read to the jury.

While being questioned by the inspectors, Mr Wells defended County's announcement the cash call had been a success and denied press releases were "misleading". The DTI said describing the acceptance level for rights as 48 per cent was "highly misleading". Mr Wells disagreed, he thought it "highly factual".

Mr Wells said the wording of the announcement was in a standard form and good practice used "time and time again".

County, NatWest Investment Bank, UBS Phillips & Drew Securities, and seven individuals deny conspiring to dishonestly mislead the market over the outcome of the issue.

The trial continues today.



## 1991 Half Year Results

The unaudited trading results of the Group for the first half of 1991, with comparative figures for 1990, are as follows:

ICI Group financial highlights			
Group means Imperial Chemical Industries PLC and its subsidiaries. £m means millions of pounds sterling.			
1990 First Half £m	Year* £m		1991 First Half £m
6,823	12,906	Turnover	6,368
733	977	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	507
472	617	Net profit attributable to parent company	330
-100	53	Extraordinary items	-
67.4p	87.9p	Earnings before extraordinary items per £1 Ordinary Share	46.6p
21.0p	55.0p	Dividends (net) per £1 Ordinary Share	21.0p

\*Abridged results: full statutory accounts with an unqualified audit report have been lodged with the Registrar of Companies.

Trading results for the first nine months of 1991 will be announced on Thursday 31 October 1991.



# Fuji Bank faces £86m loss over fraud deals

FROM REUTERS IN TOKYO

JAPAN'S Fuji Bank said that fraudulent deals by three employees at two branches could cost it up to ¥20 billion (£86 million).

Yoshihisa Tomoda, senior director of Japan's fourth largest commercial bank, said Fuji would dismiss the three and file legal complaints

against them for issuing false deposit certificates. They are alleged to have issued 51 false deposit certificates, with a face value of ¥260 billion, to between ten and 20 clients, Mr Tomoda said.

The clients, many of them in real estate, used the fraudulent certificates as collateral to borrow from more than ten finance companies, he said. Fuji Bank has taken over from the finance companies those loans for which it could establish collateral. Mr Tomoda said the bank would be able to recover at least ¥7 billion of the ¥27.1 billion worth of unsecured loans.

## Excalibur threat to director

THE board of Excalibur, the acquisitive jewellery and engineering group, is threatening to vote the former finance director off the board at the annual meeting if he does not resign first. Stephen Fox resigned as finance director last month after a boardroom row but has remained on the board while wrangling continues over his compensation terms.

Excalibur announced pre-tax profits of £4.14 million for the year to end-April (£4 million), after a £878,000 exceptional item. A final dividend of 1.4p makes an 1.8p total, an effective rise of 33 per cent.

## Back in profit

Sutherland Holdings made a pre-tax profit of £3.02 million in the year to April 27 against a £496,000 loss. A final dividend of 0.9p (0.65p), makes 1.8p (1.5p).

## Mitie doubles

Mitie Group reported doubled pre-tax profits of £1.23 million for the year to end-March. A final 1p (1p) dividend makes 2p (1p).

## Brown buys

Brown and Root has acquired the 50 per cent held by George Wimpey in Brown and Root-Wimpey Highlands Fabricators for an undisclosed sum.

## BET warning

Nicholas Wills, the chairman of BET, issued a warning that first-half profits would not match last year's.



Rush for holidays: Howard Klein (left), chairman, and Geoff Stone, finance director

## Owners predicts good year

OWNERS Abroad Group, Britain's second largest tour operator, reported strong holiday bookings for this summer and winter and predicted "a good outcome for the year" that ends on October 31 (Colin Campbell writes).

The group, headed by Howard Klein, the chairman, raised its interim dividend by 10 per cent to 0.9075p a share after reporting that all its operating subsidiaries had continued to make progress in the six months to end-April.

The pre-tax loss for the period doubled to £21.4 million (£10.4 million). The nature of its business, whereby profits on holidays booked are not accounted for until departure date, does not make a first-half loss unusual. The interim figures also include Redwing as a subsidiary for the first time.

The first half was also unsettled by the ramifications felt throughout the industry of the collapse of International Leisure Group, the recession, and the consequences for holiday travel of the Gulf war. Mr Klein said he hopes to sell over more than 1.8 million holidays for the full year and that bookings for next winter were "encouraging". Owners Abroad Aviation, the aircraft seat wholesaling division, expects to sell 3 million seats by the end of the year.

Owners Abroad bought two Boeing 757 aircraft after the collapse of Air Europe, bringing its fleet to 12.

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## Profits at Misys halved to £5.6m

By COLIN CAMPBELL

MISYS, the computer systems and services group headed by Kevin Lomax, has turned out a not unexpected pre-tax profit of £5.6 million (£11.1 million) for the year ended May 31.

The company reported a sharp drop in first half profit, after which analysts cut back year-end forecasts. Misys said it is paying a final dividend of 3.51p (3.12p), making 5.67p (5.28p) for the year, and that net cash balances at year-end stood at £7 million (£3.6 million). Pre-tax profits were struck after exceptional costs of £1.05 million, largely associated with severance payments as demand fell.

Group turnover was £67.3 million (£75 million), and excluding the March acquisition of Star Computer Services, second half sales were static, Mr Lomax said. The company said it will make acquisitions selectively. Shares rose 8p to 162p.

## Noonan joins Danbury

ROBERT Noonan, the former chairman of Marler Estates, is returning to the quoted property sector, after an absence of more than two years.

He is to become chairman and chief executive of Danbury, an Essex developer of commercial and residential

property. His return will prompt further speculation that the commercial property market has bottomed out.

At Marler, he gained a reputation as one of the shrewdest and most aggressive people in the London property dealing market.

## Douglas drops to £11.1m

By NEIL BENNETT

ROBERT M Douglas, the construction and civil engineering group, has avoided the worst of the recession because of its work on the new Events Centre in Sheffield that is currently hosting the World Student Games.

The centre, which was opened by the Queen last May was one of Douglas's largest contracts in the year to end-March. Pre-tax profits fell 11 per cent to £11.1 million. Douglas is holding its final dividend at 7.5p to make a total of 10.5p.

During the year, the group completed the International Convention Centre in Birmingham. Both projects will also contribute to profits in next year's figures.

John Douglas, the chairman, said that the current year would be more difficult. Performance relied on tenders on more major projects.

## OECD expects German rate rise

By COLIN NARBROUGH  
ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has added its weight to the growing body of opinion that expects German interest rates to rise this year, despite a marked slowdown in the economy.

The Paris think-tank's report, published yesterday, left its earlier prediction for pan-German growth unchanged, with the gross national product decelerating to growth of 0.5 per cent to 1 per cent this year from 2.5 per cent to 3 per cent in 1990.

Despite a strong first-half, west German growth is expected to grow only 2.75 per cent this year, down from 4.5 per cent last year.

Annual inflation, which rose to its highest for about a decade in July, according to preliminary regional figures, is expected by the OECD to peak above 4 per cent at a national level this year or early next, after averaging 3.3 per cent last year and 2.5 per cent last year.

The inflation predictions were on the basis of figures to late June. A key regional state has reported 5.2 per cent annual inflation for the month to mid-July, largely reflecting tax increases. The rises are expected to brake west German demand sharply this year, with private consumption growing at 2.5 per cent, roughly halving last year's growth. Investment, while slowing, is expected to stay strong.

OECD economists foresee German interest rates rising a quarter point in the second half of this year and holding at that level throughout 1992. They give warning that any deterioration in the inflation outlook might make further tightening necessary.

Wage growth, one of the main causes of inflation, is expected to remain relatively high this year, and the report notes that there is little that points to any slowdown in unit labour costs.

The OECD says east German wage deals will help keep unemployment up, delaying the turnaround there. No general upturn is expected in east Germany until late 1991 or early 1992. To aid economic growth in east Germany, the OECD urges rapid privatisation, regardless of whether the prices paid for companies are considered low. Too much attention had been given to preserving enterprises in their existing form, it said.

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### Lloyds subsidiary cuts jobs after profit slump

LLOYDS Merchant Bank has disclosed it cut an eighth of its workforce in the first half of the year, due to a slump in profits from corporate finance and venture capital. The Lloyds Bank subsidiary reduced its workforce by 40, at a cost of £1.5 million, resulting in a 30 per cent fall in pre-tax profits to £3.7 million. This is the first time the bank has reported interim figures separately from its parent.

David Horne, chairman, said that venture capital profits had been affected by a rise in company failures and provisions on investments, while corporate finance had suffered, in common with the rest of the City, from a decline in demand. By contrast, there was a strong performance in private client stockbroking, now the largest operation, and asset management, which benefited from the rise in world stock markets.

### Hanson buys Volex division

VOLEX Group, the electrical components manufacturer, has sold its Volex Accessories division to Hanson, the industrial conglomerate, for up to £8.8 million. Hanson is paying a maximum of £6.05 million for the business and assuming £2.75 million of its borrowings. The division's pre-tax loss was £600,000 in the year to end-March after borrowings. Pro forma net assets were £7.55 million.

### Albrighton goes into red

ALBRIGHTON, transformed from a confectioner into a building materials group, incurred a £1.39 million pre-tax loss in the year to end-March (£1.03 million profit). The group blamed the cost of restructuring and the recession in construction. There is no dividend (7p total). Talks are continuing over a possible recapitalisation, with the board seeking an equity issue in preference to selling businesses cheaply.

### EC drops Elf probe

THE European Commission has dropped an enquiry into a joint oil venture between Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine and Enterprise Oil in the British sector of the North Sea. Despite dropping an enquiry under strict EC merger rules, the commission said it would still have to investigate whether the venture was a restrictive business agreement, which can be banned under separate EC competition rules. Enterprise Oil is acquiring one-third of EE Petroleum, a subsidiary of Elf, and is transferring part of its interest in the Nelson oil field to that subsidiary.

### SEP falls 72% to £319,000

SEP Industrial Holdings, the industrial fasteners and precision components group, suffered a 72 per cent plunge in pre-tax profits in the half-year to end-March to £319,000 because of the slump in the motor industry. There is no interim dividend (0.44p). Turnover fell 18 per cent to £26.2 million but cost savings kept the group in profit. Paul Formby, the chairman, said the group would remain profitable.

### Lilley calls for enquiry

PETER Lilley, the trade secretary, has asked the man who has been criticised to examine what could become a four-way battle for control of Southern Newspapers, based in Southampton. The four possible bidders are Trinity International Holdings, publisher of the *Liverpool Echo*; Pearson, the publisher of the *Financial Times*; Emap, and Reed International. The Thomson Corporation has dropped out.

### Hill & Smith rises 5%

PRE-TAX profits at Hill & Smith Holdings, the steel stockholder and metal fabricator, rose 5 per cent to £24.4 million in the six months to end-March. The profit was achieved on turnover of £36.7 million (£32.7 million).

Chosen in February and March had been disappointing, as the steel stockholding, drop forging and fabrications divisions continued to experience harsh trading conditions. Building products have seen a small improvement. The interim dividend is increased to 2.1p (1.95p), an 18 per cent improvement if last year's scrip issue is taken into account.

## UNLISTED SECURITIES

1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	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155 Franklin Road, Suite 339  
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U.S.A.Telephone: (615) 377-1155  
FAX: (615) 377-9311

Interviews will be held in the London and Edinburgh areas the week of September 15th.

COMPANY SECRETARY  
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Experienced Company Secretary (preferably with fluent French) required for Brussels office of International Company. Candidates should have experience of working abroad.

Salary &amp; terms TBA.

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Calgary, Alberta T3K 1X3SHAPE TECHNICAL CENTRE  
THE HAGUE  
THE NETHERLANDS  
has a vacancy for a  
SCIENTIFIC EDITOR

SHAPE Technical Centre, a NATO scientific and technical establishment, carries out scientific and technical work in the areas of command, control and sensors, communications, information systems and operations research. The working language of the Centre is English. The staff are recruited from the various NATO countries and include 120 scientists with a university degree in such disciplines as mathematics, physics, communications engineering, operations research and computer science.

The primary function of the Centre's Editorial Services Branch is to ensure that documents published by the Centre meet high standards as regards English and presentation, and make technical and mathematical sense.

The Scientific Editor to be appointed, who will be of English mother tongue, will join two editorial colleagues in editing scientific and technical documents in English, taking each document from draft stage to printing, in liaison with authors and other staff concerned, and in assisting with the other work of the Branch. Comprehensive word-processing and desk-top publishing facilities are available.

STC expects candidates to have:

A scientific or technical degree ideally in one or more of the Centre's disciplines; and excellent command of English and a strong interest in English language and usage; several years of experience of scientific or technical editing and layout including skill in the effective presentation of scientific and technical information in written, graphical and audio-visual forms; expertise in word-processing and, ideally, desk-top publishing techniques and software. Ability to plan, coordinate, organise and to convey ideas tactfully and convincingly.

Candidates may expect from STC:

Annual salary, net of tax from Hfl. 79,000 to Hfl. 94,000 (approximately £23,000 to £27,000) dependent upon personal circumstances; education allowance for children at international schools; excellent pension and health insurance schemes; generous leave arrangements and additional privileges for expatriate staff. The Centre offers a pleasant working atmosphere in an international community.

\* A contract will be offered for three years and may be renewed \*  
Candidates, who must be NATO nationals, are requested to forward their curriculum vitae to: Personnel Officer, SHAPE Technical Centre, PO Box 174, 2501 CD The Hague, The Netherlands to arrive not later than 23 August 1991, quoting reference: A2-SG-1/91.ADMINISTRATOR/ACCOUNTS  
MANAGERWe require a qualified accountant with good experience in administration and logistics at managerial level for our import/export company based in Lagos, Nigeria.  
The vacancy is for single status and candidates should not be over 50 years of age.References must be submitted and will be taken up. Please apply, enclosing your c.v. to: Glenyork Ltd  
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## Medical Advisor

Yunnan, China

After preliminary visits and surveys by SCF staff in China, a pilot project is now being developed to assist the health authorities in the training of village health workers in Luquan County, Yunnan.

A medical doctor is required to plan, manage and monitor the development of this pilot project with a view to advising on how the project can be replicated elsewhere in China.

You should be a qualified medical doctor and have experience of working in developing countries in an advisory capacity and/or managing health care projects. You should be experienced in health planning and have experience of developing appropriate curricula and teaching methodology for health worker training. Mandarin would be an advantage.

This post is offered on an initial contract for a period of 25 months at £18,077 pa (which should be tax free). A generous benefits package includes flights and all reasonable living and accommodation expenses.

For further details and an application form please write to: Joanne Gillies, Overseas Personnel Administrator, SCF, 17 Grove Lane, London SE5 8RD.

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Based at our new Paris office, the successful candidates will be responsible for the development of a given Paris territory, the customer base mainly computer resellers are already familiar with the company and its products, ambitious self-starters, who can benefit from the support and career development provided by this dynamic organisation will be best suited to these positions.

The salary and benefits package that the company provides are above average, and the greater the contribution an individual provides then the greater the rewards. Promotion prospects are excellent, the policy for management development is internally generated. Interested applicants should send full CV's by Friday 9th August to:

Director of European Sales Operations,  
GOC Technology Ltd.,  
Unit 2, Maple Grove Business Centre,  
Lawrence Road,  
Hemel Hempstead, Herts.  
TW4 6DZ.  
or by FAX to:  
061-577 5972.

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The successful applicant will be highly self motivated, 30-45 years old, have a degree in Business/Management, a strong background in GIS systems with particular knowledge of the oil industry, have a proven record of developing sales and marketing strategies in the USSR, Eastern Europe, West Africa and the Middle East.

The job will require extensive travel.

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Interested applicants should write to:-

The Personnel Manager  
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Applications must be received by 15th September 1991

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Retail professional with 5-10 years managerial experience to run gift shops aboard cruise ships.

Background and experience should include:

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PROJECT EVALUATION

(Bilingual in English/Spanish)

The Inter-American Development Bank, an international financial organisation headquartered in Washington DC, seeks candidates for the position of Economist in the Environment Protection Division. The selected candidate will be responsible for the economic evaluation of environmental/natural resources projects, sectoral operations and technical cooperations in Latin America and the Caribbean region. In addition, the incumbent will review, analyse and participate in the preparation of environmental strategy, policy and position papers of the Bank on environmental and natural resources management issues.

- Master's degree or equivalent academic accreditation in Economics or related fields, preferably with major in environmental or natural resources economics (PhD is preferable).
- At least four years of experience in the economic evaluation of projects, preferably in environment, or other natural resources sectors, and policy analysis in closely related areas. Knowledge of current techniques and methods for the evaluation of environmental components and renewable natural resources projects as well as knowledge of the requirements for the economic analysis of the environmental impacts of a wide class of investments, policies and public environmental regulations.
- Fluency in English and Spanish is essential. French and Portuguese desirable.

We offer an excellent salary and benefits package, including relocation costs. Only finalists will be contacted for interviews. Interested applicants who meet all of the above requirements should send a cover letter and curriculum vitae by fax or mail to be received no later than 23 August 1991.

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COMPANY PRESIDENT WILL INTERVIEW CANDIDATES IN LONDON THE WEEK OF AUGUST 19th.

SEND RESUME VIA FAX TO WILLIAM HUBBELL  
AT: 0101 708 451 1505













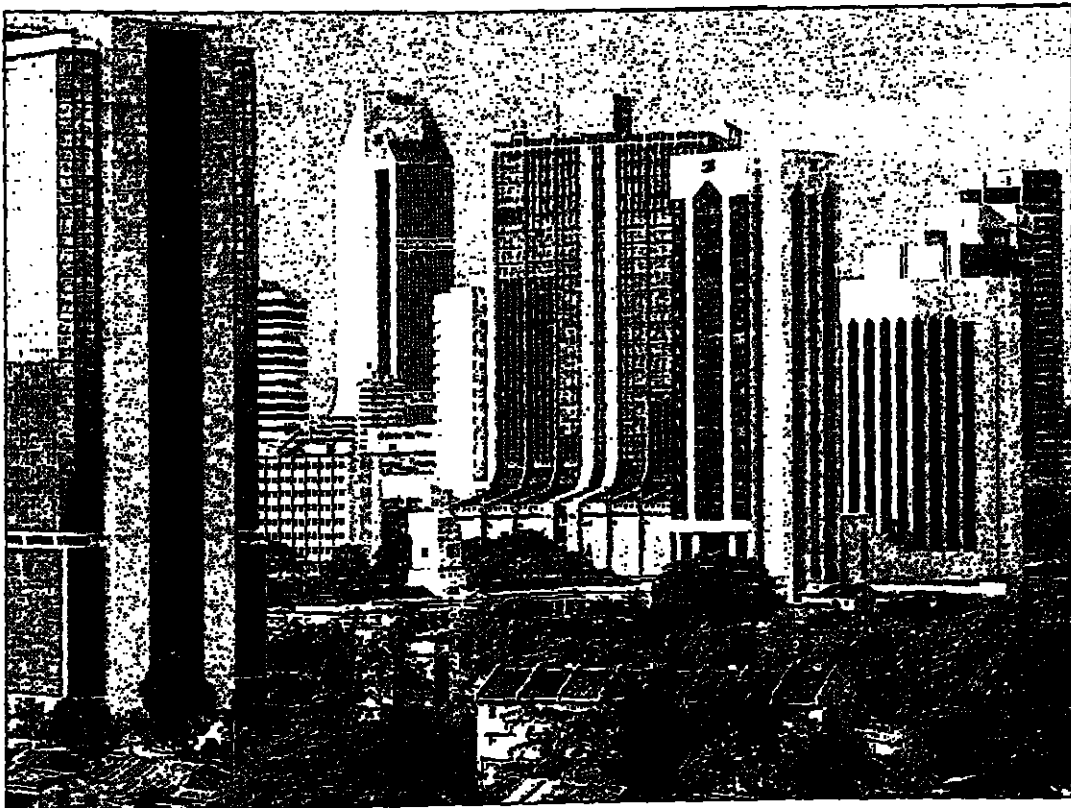












High and mighty: the capital Kuala Lumpur has risen from a sleepy town to a sophisticated city

## Boom time sweeps into the kampongs

Malaysia has been transformed from a country of rural villages to an industrialised nation enjoying a buoyant economy. James Pringle traces the path to prosperity

Somerset Maugham and Joseph Conrad once documented Malaysia as a Southeast Asian backwater, a land of gin-tipping British planters in baggy shorts, laid-back natives, dusky mistresses and a cobra under the verandah.

Today they would hardly recognise the place. Solar-powered robots tap latex from rubber trees because modern Malaysians prefer to work in air-conditioned factories. Computer literate Malay and Chinese children study personal computers in showrooms in small Malaysian towns.

The once-sleepy Kuala Lumpur is now a bustling high-rise city of glitzy discos, fashion shows, karaoke bars, a drug scene and problem teenagers. Penang, Malaysia's second city, retains a charming old Chinese flavour, and yet its airport road is lined with small, high-tech Japanese factories.

On the east coast of peninsular Malaysia, sleepy rural villages, or *kampongs*, in Terengganu state have been swept aside to make way for miles of industrialisation, including petro-chemical works, steel mills and gleaming back-up plants for off-shore gas installations.

Malaysian yuppies discuss joint ventures with British, Continental and Australian businessmen in expensive Kuala Lumpur hotels. There is nothing laid-back about them; they represent new Malaysian Man — the Mahathir Man, named after Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, the prime

minister, and are likely to be Malay, the race championed by Dr Mahathir. Malays and tribal groups make up 60 per cent of Malaysia's racial cocktail of 18 million people; 31 per cent are Chinese and 9 per cent Indians.

Much disorientating change has occurred in the past decade, presided over by the tough and sometimes prickly Dr Mahathir who has, in the words of one diplomat, "dragged the Malays out of their torpor". One way he did

*'Malaysian yuppies discuss joint ventures in expensive Kuala Lumpur hotels'*

this was by overruling the critics and boldly promoting a rapid drive to industrialisation in the early Eighties. Malaysia moved out of agriculture and used Japanese and South Korean know-how and capital to create a series of heavy industries, including steel, petro-chemicals, cement and even Southeast Asia's first home-grown car, the Proton Saga.

The economy underwent a sharp recession in the mid-Eighties, but has now taken off, and is enjoying its strongest ever boom. The annual growth rate has averaged 9.2 per cent over the past three years.

A new national development plan (NDP), launched last month, pays less attention to providing

advantages for the Malay *bumiputras* (sons of the soil) to help them catch up with more prosperous Chinese Malaysians — an earlier objective — than to turning Malaysia into a developed nation by the year 2020. The formula is known simply as 20/20, and the aim is to double gross domestic product (GDP) each ten years between now and 2020.

The NDP replaces the controversial national economic plan (NEP), which ran for 20 years from 1971. The NEP was started after Malay-Chinese race riots in which hundreds died, and was designed to restructure society and raise the corporate wealth of Malays to the same level as the Chinese.

Dr Mahathir celebrates ten years in office this month. He won his third election last October when his National Coalition grouping, headed by the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), the country's largest political party, won more than two-thirds of the parliamentary seats. But Muslim fundamentalists swept Kelantan state, and UMNO lost control in Sabah.

Dr Mahathir has been called cantankerous, confrontational and abrasive. A workaholic, despite heart by-pass surgery in 1989, he runs his staff off their feet. He has struggled with the judiciary, firing six judges in 1988 (three were reinstated), and has not hesitated to use detention without trial against critics and those viewed as security threats.

If anything, says a Western diplomat in Malaysia, Dr Mahathir is like a stern family doctor — which he once was — who knows what is best for you. He is said to have seen eye-to-eye with Margaret Thatcher, and their bold, no-nonsense styles are similar.

"The Eighties were Dr Mahathir's decade," says an Asian diplomat. "At home, he never hesitated to tell Malays to pull up their socks, and abroad he has put Malaysia on the international map more than any prime minister before him. He has the highest profile in the region now."

## Keeping an eye on his enemies

After ten years in power, Dr Mahathir, the prime minister, scolds America, Australia and domestic opponents, and scorns foreign environmentalists, in an outspoken interview

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, the Malaysian prime minister, is a man who does not hesitate to speak his mind, whether discussing foreign or domestic policy. He is not frightened of criticising the lukewarm American reaction to his idea for an East Asian Economic Group (EAEG), dismisses Islamic fundamentalists in Malaysia and rounds on Australia for denigrating his country (James Pringle writes).

Every nation should have the right to express its opinion, he says of his differences with the United States. "We are not saying the US is our enemy — it's friendly to us — but surely I have a right to voice our views, as any country should without having its arm twisted. To condemn Malaysia and to put all kinds of obstacles in the way of our idea of forming an association, a grouping of countries in East Asia — that I cannot understand," Dr Mahathir says.

Relations between Malaysia and Australia have soured after protests from Kuala Lumpur over the screening of *Embassy*, an Australian television soap opera taken as a parody of Malaysia. Dr Mahathir says there seems to be a deliberate attempt in Australia to denigrate Malaysia.

"We have been extremely patient with Australia and Australians," he says. "We have been called 'barbarians' by the government [over the execution four years ago of convicted Australian drug smugglers] and still we receive the leader of that government with due consideration for his position."

While relations with Australia worsen, they have improved with the former colonial rulers, the British, despite a "buy British last" campaign instituted in the early Eighties. "We don't carry a chip on our shoulder forever," Dr Mahathir says. "A country that can be an enemy one time can be a friendly nation next time."

"There were occasions we felt hurt, such as over the imposition of high student fees, but Britain explained this and even gave scholarships to help Malaysian students. We appreciated this."

On the world scene, Malaysia has increasingly taken on the role of spokesman for developing nations. "Malaysia is basically pragmatic. We have no ideology. We are willing to accept any system,

any approach beneficial to Malaysia. At one time we were very much against the communists, but it is no good hammering them, because they are not even communists any more," Dr Mahathir says. As to whether communism will collapse in Asia, as it has in Europe, he says: "In Asia it is not so much communism, as a system of authoritarian government, which is flourishing now. I doubt whether any initial ideas of communism are being practised in China now. China has not known democracy for 4,000 years. Do you expect it suddenly to embrace democracy and practise it? Really, that is completely unreasonable."

Turning to domestic issues, and the Islamic fundamentalists who have won control of Kelantan state, Dr Mahathir says: "These people are extremists who want to impose their power on others, to force people to accept their teachings, and in Islam you can preach or persuade, not force."

"They have never been accepted in this country and we have always been able to defeat them. They won last time in Kelantan only because there was a splinter group within UMNO, my party."

Attention has been focused recently on the Penans, forest people in Sarawak, whose natural habitat is being destroyed by extensive logging, and whose plight has been highlighted by the Prince of Wales. "Our idea is that we must eradicate poverty and the Penans are very poor people in every way, including health, food and living conditions," Dr Mahathir says. "A lot of people say they like something because they know no better. Are we to condemn the Penans to a shorter lifespan because they still think they should die at 40 years? We want them to become as rich as anybody else and share what other Malaysians have. They cannot be made into a sort of museum piece."

As for foreign conservationists who have demonstrated against logging, he says: "They should look at their own country first, how dirty it is. Go and clean it. Don't come here and tell us how we should treat the Penans."



Shooting from the hip: Dr Mahathir always speaks his mind

## Home arena is where the heart lies

MALAYSIA has made a marked shift in its foreign policy since Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamed came to power a decade ago. There is now greater emphasis on relations with the rest of the Far East and with the developing countries of the "South" than with the West (M. G. G. Pillai writes).

The first step was taken soon after Dr Mahathir came to power, when he instituted his "buy British last" policy. He followed it up by giving Japan, South Korea and other countries in the Far East preference over long-established companies not only from Britain, but also from the United States and Continental Europe.

Relations with Britain have recovered, partly as a result of the rapport between Dr Mahathir and Margaret Thatcher, the former

Malaysia is seeking close relations with Asian neighbours as reliance on the West declines

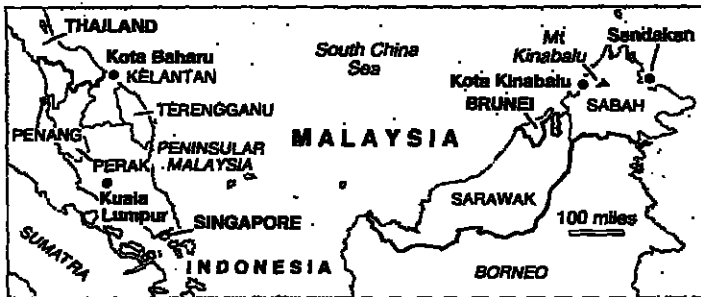
prime minister. In 1988 a memorandum of understanding was signed which provided for the Malaysian purchase of £1,000 million worth of defence products and services, and since then British companies have started to be awarded important defence and construction contracts.

A contract has been signed with two companies, Cementation International and Balfour Beatty, for the building of a hydroelectric dam on the Pergau river in Kelantan state. Negotiations are underway on a high-security special forces complex which Malaysia wants to build at Mersing.

Malaysia and Indonesia. There was a recent incident on the border with Thailand when Thai authorities detained eight Malaysian forestry officials. Relations with Singapore are often prickly.

Kuala Lumpur attaches great importance, however, to its proposal, first made at the end of last year, for an East Asian Economic Grouping (EAEG). Dr Mahathir's view is that it would draw the Asian countries closer together. The proposal was made with other members, and it has had a lukewarm reception. Japan has been reserved in its response, and the United States has been openly critical.

Malaysia is wary of Japan's growing importance throughout Asia, but glad of the opportunities it offers for economic cooperation.



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In the ten years that Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has been prime minister, Malaysia has moved the focus of its economy from rural development to industrialisation. Dr Mahathir forced the pace from the beginning by breaking with Britain in order to make Malaysia "look east" to the fastest-growing countries of the world, principally Japan, Taiwan and South Korea.

His insistence, maintained against the wishes of many in his cabinet, on building the government-owned Perwaja steel mill in Terengganu and on establishing a home-produced car, the Proton Saga, based on the Mitsubishi Lancer model, was the first step towards his goal of making Malaysia an industrialised country by 2020.

The National Development Plan (NDP), launched last month, is another step towards this aim. It would not have been possible but for the dramatic changes, not all visible, that have taken place in the country, and particularly among the politically dominant Malay community. Chief among these is Malay self-confidence, a by-product of the recently completed New Economic Policy (NEP), which has set the pace for the upbeat Malaysian perception of the future.

Dr Mahathir exemplifies that mood. His desire to involve all Malaysia's ethnic groups in the process of building the nation and achieving economic growth reverses the trend of the NEP, which discriminated against non-Malays. The NDP has few of the racial overtones that drove qualified Malaysians out of the country and created grievances against the government under the NEP.

Having made his peace with Britain, Dr Mahathir has also borrowed some of Margaret Thatcher's economic ideas, and handed over money-making government departments to private enterprise. The national road network has been privatised. So have telecommunications, the electricity board, the port and the air

Despite opposition from rural sectors Malaysia is forging ahead with plans to be industrialised by the year 2020

## From paddyfields to factories



Changing face: farming, once the economic bread-winner, has been forced to give way to the might of industry as exemplified by these motor car assembly line workers



force's aircraft repair centre. The post office, the railways and the hospitals are soon to follow.

The privatisation has sometimes appeared to be indiscriminate — there is a proposal to privatise the film censorship board — but the policy is that the government should stick to governing and business to business. This is not without its critics: the principal Malay opposition party decries the expenditure on

"grandiose projects" at the expense of rural people. Government officials say, however, that development ought to take place at several levels: industrialisation should continue alongside the gradual improvement of standards in the non-economic sectors.

The undertaking is ambitious because, unlike Japan or the West, Malaysia has no settled entrepreneurial class. Even the dominant mercantile community, the

Chinese, do not have the entrepreneurial flair to manage the kind of industries and businesses the government envisages.

The Malay community looked elsewhere, therefore, for that expertise, and took its cue from South Korea. When Seoul industrialised in the 1960s, it focused on about 12 companies and gave them massive government support; they then went on to be world-strength conglomerates.

One of Dr Mahathir's close advisers is the head of one such South Korean conglomerate, and Malaysia's economy today is similar to South Korea's 30 years ago.

Much of the industrial development has been concentrated on several companies, all of them linked to members of the main political party, the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), headed by Dr Mahathir. The danger of concentrating on a few

conglomerates is that a downturn in the economy would have ramifications at all levels, as happened in South Korea, and carping continues, especially from the opposition. The long-term prognosis, however, is that government policies will make the Malaysian economy more competitive.

The Proton Saga and the Perwaja projects were roundly criticised as wasteful, but they have brought the Malay commu-

nity into heavy industry. In Malaysia's consumer society Chinese acceptance is necessary for a commodity such as a motor car to survive, and the Chinese buy the Proton with enthusiasm. Talks are to begin with Daihatsu on setting up a second manufacturing plant, to make cars of less than 1,000cc. After initial differences with Britain, which led to a "buy British last" policy shortly after Dr Mahathir came to power, the former colony's relations with Britain have improved, while those with Australia have declined. Malaysia is, however, still moving away from Britain. British industry has priced itself out of the market, and its main trading firms have withdrawn in the face of Japanese, Taiwanese and South Korean competition.

Dr Mahathir is also wooing countries and regions that have long ignored the fast-growing Asia-Pacific region. During a recent official visit to Chile, Brazil and Argentina, he offered Kuala Lumpur as a base for activities in the area. His chairmanship of the South Commission — originally funded by the recently closed Bank of Credit and Commerce International — has given him a voice in Africa and South America.

Despite the emphasis on modern technology, and establishing a place in the world market economy, Malaysia's mainstay remains the extractive industries — petroleum, timber, rubber, pepper, palm oil. The manufacturing industries remain, with notable exceptions, such as the Proton car and the steel industry, the role of import substitution.

The structure of business needs to be modernised. The banking system, though computerised, still acts as a money-lender rather than as an entrepreneurial lender to growing businesses. Malaysian officials say, however, that the changes will be made in tandem with the process of industrialisation.

M. G. G. PILLAI

## Proton proving a homegrown hit

A prime minister with vision and a Japanese troubleshooter are steering the car industry in the right direction

Kuji Iwabuchi, the Japanese managing director of Proton, Malaysia's homegrown car, used to practise kendo, or Japanese traditional sword play. It was "the type enjoyed by samurai", he says. If a samurai is a trouble-shooting knight sent out by his master to carry out difficult tasks far from home, the description suits Mr Iwabuchi (*James Pringle* writes).

Now aged 68, he could have retired to his home in Kyoto at the end of a career as a senior engineer at Mitsubishi, the giant Japanese car maker. But Mitsubishi, which owns nearly a third of Proton, and has supplied much of the technology and expertise, called on him when the project ran into trouble. The Proton

look around, all the managers had already gone, so there was no handover. Production was well below capacity. We were making less than a third of the 80,000 cars that had been planned annually. But when I arrived, we were at bottom, and the only way to go was up.

The first thing was to adopt Japanese management methods. "It was a matter of explaining, often over and over again, cajoling and, yes, even sometimes table-pounding," Mr Iwabuchi says. "We installed robots to improve production, sent engineers on courses to Japan, and eventually things began to move. But even if we had been here all along, there would still have been many teething problems." Despite all this, and initial low customer acceptance in Malaysia, the company began exporting just over a year after production started, and now Proton is well on the road to success. There are 2,953 employees, mostly Muslim Malays, and 15 Japanese engineers, working 48-hour weeks on two daily shifts in what

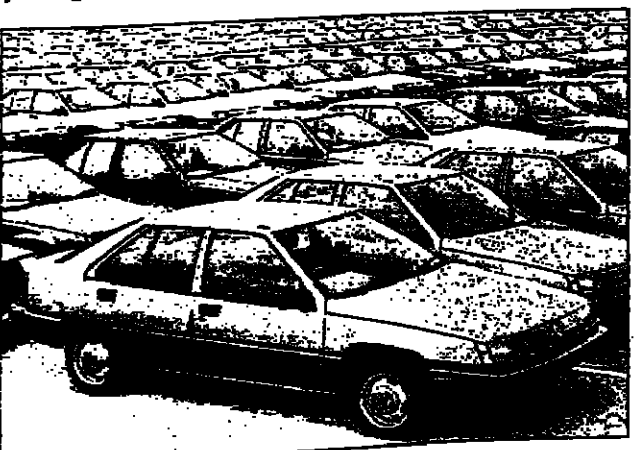
is now Malaysia's single biggest industrial enterprise. Many of the Malay workers are from *kampung*, or remote villages, only now being touched by industrialisation. Twenty-four cars an hour roll off the assembly line outside Kuala Lumpur, and there is a four-month waiting list for new vehicles. Overall production exceeded 85,000 last year, with a target of 100,000 for 1991. The company aims to be producing 120,000 cars by 1993.

Two out of every three cars sold in Malaysia are Protons. Between 1987 and the end of May this year, 32,122 Proton Sagas had been exported. In Britain, 26,653 have been sold, with a starting price of £6,799. "The project is a success, and for this we have to give credit to prime minister Mahathir's vision," Mr Iwabuchi says.

Production of the Proton Saga was launched on July 9, 1985, at the start of the most severe Malaysian recession since independence, and the Malaysian managers, with little experience in vehicle manufacture, found things running out of control. For the first three years, Proton lost money.

Finally, Dr Mahathir called on Mitsubishi to provide management skills. Mr Iwabuchi, who had experience setting up car manufacture for Mitsubishi in Australia, was asked to take over the Proton project.

"I didn't really feel ready to retire, and welcomed the challenge," he says. "Three years ago, when I came here to



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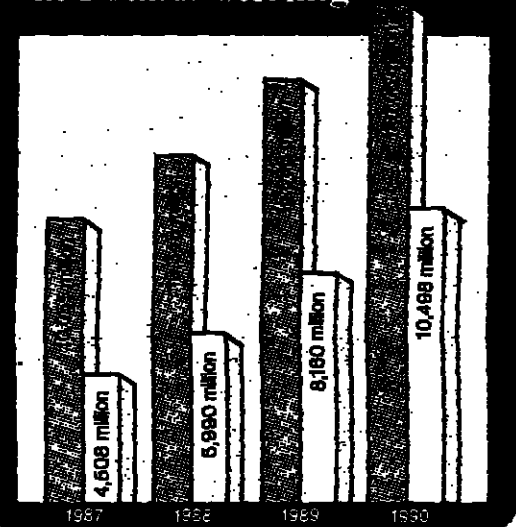
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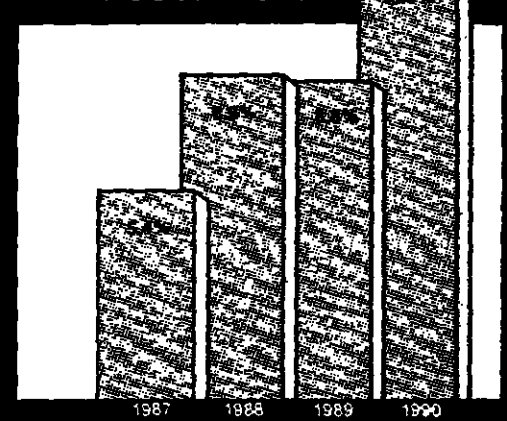
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Malaysia's export earnings in Pounds sterling



Legend:  
■ Total exports  
□ Manufactured goods  
Source: Department of Statistics

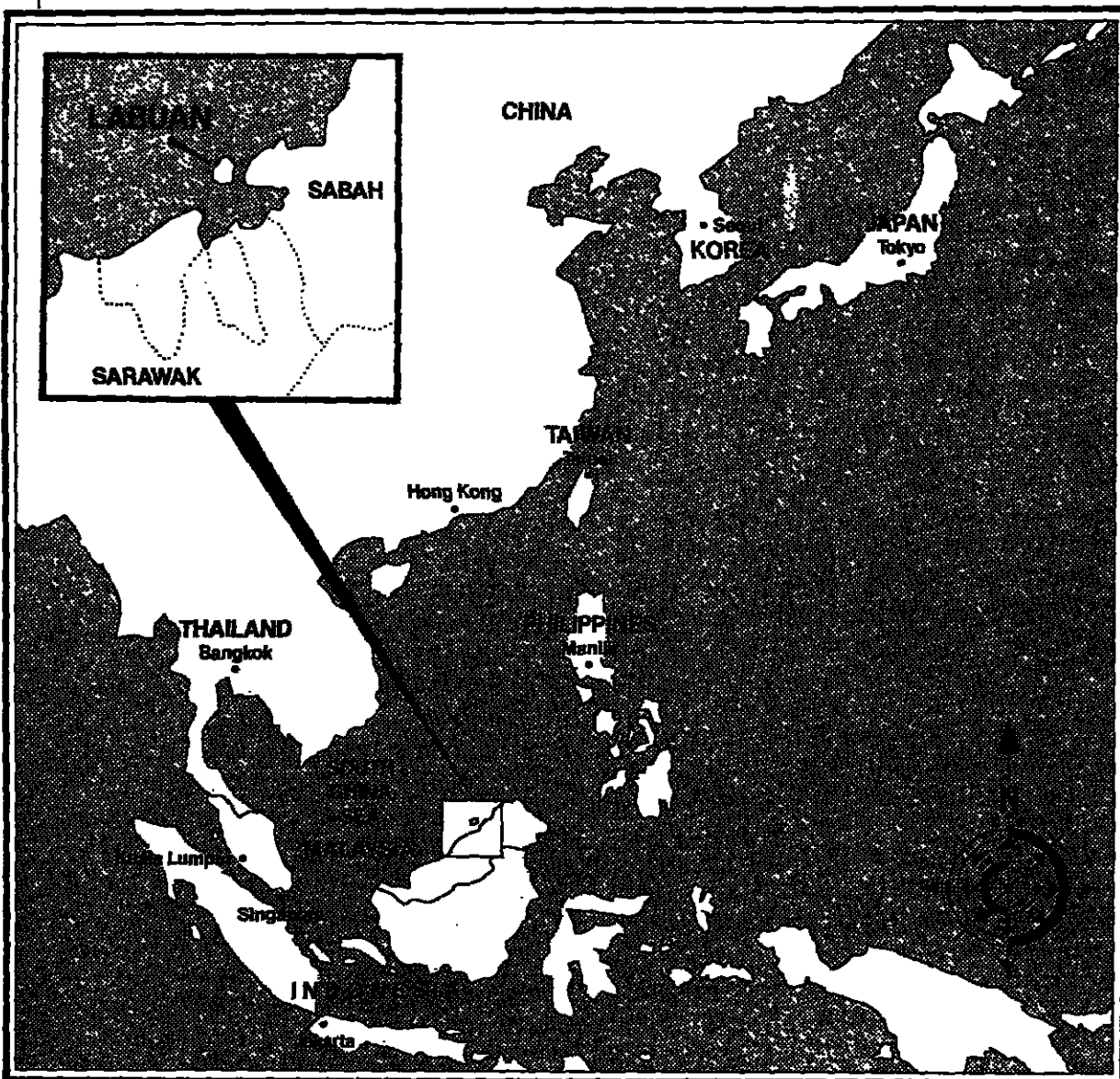
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# A peak into the future

Unlike Sir Hugh Low, an energetic colonial officer who was the first to conquer Mount Kinabalu in 1851, today's climbers are not expected to sacrifice white cockerels at dawn to appease the spirits of the mountain. That, however, is the only difference in a final ascent at 3am to the summit of Southeast Asia's highest mountain to watch the sunrise over Sabah.

In the thin morning air at 13,455ft, Sir Hugh's voice can almost be heard exclaiming: "The most tiresome walk I have ever experienced!" A sentiment still shared by all who make it to the top as they contemplate the granite peaks which plunge into chasms filled with tropical mist and jungle thousands of feet below. Beyond stretches the pirate-infested Sulu Sea and the capital Kota Kinabalu, once Jesselton. The names and politics have changed, but the view remains indelibly old North Borneo.

Kinabalu means "the revered place of the dead" in the local Kadazan dialect, but this has not deterred the tribe from operating a lucrative monopoly on mountain guides. Negotiations start at base camp, deep in the world's oldest dipterocarp rain forest in Kinabalu National Park, now the last place on Earth for many of the world's rarest plants and wildlife.

The transformation as you climb from humid, tropical jungle through bamboo forest and cloud-lands of twisted tea-trees until there is nothing but striated granite from the Ice Ages, is spellbinding. Colonial fingers tap on every shoulder as plants and place names bear witness to earlier climbers: Low's Gully, Carson's Falls, Miss Gibbs Bamboo.

Western eyes will transfix on insect-eating pitcher plants or if you are lucky, rafflesia, at one metre in diameter the world's largest flower. Jamili Niam, in charge of Kinabalu's daunting ecology, says: "It is the richest place on earth, for example, for orchids, with over 1,200 species." There are also more than 300 species of tropical bird, but the full list of flora and fauna remains unknown.

The rare beauty and natural importance of Mount Kinabalu and its summit trail makes this no ordinary three day climb and well worth the 20 hour flight from Heathrow. Promoting nature and the environment is finally starting to make economic sense.

Of all Malaysia's states, there is a good chance Sabah will be among the first to succeed with its plans for "green" tourism. The

One of the world's last rain forests, around the mighty Mount Kinabalu, shows Sabah the way to save its environment and replace logging with tourism. Judith Parsons reports

industry is embryonic but exclusive, with 57,754 arrivals last year. Sabah's 1.4 million population still relies heavily on the timber industry, but only 20 per cent of the profitable, primary rain forest remains, or seven years' logging at present rates of destruction. These stark facts are making any viable and sustainable alternatives, such as nature tourism, increasingly attractive.

The first positive signs are at Poring Hot Springs, in Kinabalu Park, where a cobweb of aerial rope walkway spans the heart of jungle life. Fear of heights aside, the experience is like walking into a forcefield of creation. At night the scientific and the brave lie face down, suspended as if in levitation, observing the intense nocturnal drama.

Professor Ilar Mural, the president of the US-based Integrated Conservation Research, is responsible for the project. He describes the walkway as "a revolution in the exploration of rain forests; the equivalent to scuba diving in the

corals or discovering a lost world". Professor Mural has told the government that his walkway will lure 10,000 foreign visitors over the next four years. This should not be difficult, for Poring is also a natural hot spring with tropical log cabins set in botanic gardens — a godsend for those descending Mount Kinabalu.

A four-wheel drive vehicle is not cheap, but is the best way to explore. To the east, in the shadow of the Philippines, is Sandakan, the old capital of Borneo and now a busy timber port, which beckons like a mini-Hong Kong catering for all appetites.

One in particular is the demand for bird's nest soup, a Chinese delicacy whose prized ingredient is found in the vast caves of Gomantong, half a day's drive on unmarked laterite road through plantations that evoke tales from Somerset Maugham.

Here, amid random rockfalls with centuries of guano underfoot, tribesmen risk all to scale flimsy rattan ladders hundreds of feet

above the ground, armed with a single candle for light. The purpose: to collect swallows' nests for soup. The atmosphere in these dark, natural cathedrals is electric, but as one kilogram of white bird's nest sells for M\$1,000 (£220) the danger is considered worthwhile.

Eastern Sabah is also home to the elusive Wild Man of Borneo and the Sepilok Orang-utan Sanctuary, a life raft for one of the world's largest orang-utan populations. Ironically, the orang-utan, the nation's lucky mascot, struggles on borrowed time, the victim of illegal animal trading, and its jungle habitat is vanishing fast. At present a token 3 per cent of Sabah is protected by national park.

Only seven years remain if the government is to produce a strategy that will save Sabah's ecological goldmine and supplant timber dollars with those from the tourist. The lure of Borneo will do the rest.

Travel Facts: Kota Kinabalu, or KK to locals, is the point from which to make all reservations in Sabah. Although the old capital was razed during the second world war there is a strong frontier feel. The interaction of Muslim, Chinese, Filipino and local Kadazan, Bajau and Murut tribes makes the modern replacement a colourful crossroads.

Kota Kinabalu is also the embarkation point for the five cast-away coral islands of the Tunku Abdul Rahman Park, which lie 15 minutes by speedboat from the city centre. As one signpost on the island of Pulau Sapi advises: "Take nothing but photographs, leave nothing but footprints."

Where to stay: Tanjung Aru Beach Hotel: Locked Bag 174, 88999 Kota Kinabalu (telephone 088 587111).

Hyatt Kinabalu International: Jalan Datuk Salleh Sulong, 88994 KK (088 221234).

Sabah Hotel, Km1, Jalan Utara, Sandakan (089 213299).

To climb Mt Kinabalu and reserve park chalets including Poring Hot Springs, contact Sabah Parks, Sinsuran Shopping Complex, PO Box 10626, KK 88806 (088 211881). Chalets offer budget accommodation at £10 per night.

For individual itinerary: Bakti Tours & Travel, c/o Hyatt Hotel, G-02, KK (088 240332).

Advice: TDCM, 57 Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5BU (071-930 7932).

Flights: MAS (081-862 0770); Lon-KK return £978.

## Tourism is on the map

UNWITTINGLY, Malaysia has inherited some of the world's most coveted tourist assets. Its eight national parks are unique survivals, containing the very last tracts of rainforest and flora which pre-date the Amazon. Coupled with an unusual mix of tribal, Chinese and Muslim cultures and minimal scars from mass tourism, Malaysia has yet to play its tourist card.

As if to make the point, 1990 was declared "Visit Malaysia Year" and generated 60 per cent more visitors. "Tourism has fast become the third largest foreign exchange earner after manufacturing and petroleum," says Badri Masri, director general of the Tourist Development Corporation (TDCM). The number of visitors rose from 2.2 million in 1980 to 7.4 million

last year, and Malaysia is laying the ground for more.

The state airline, MAS, is undergoing a M\$5 billion (£1,046 billion) expansion and revamp which will make it one of the world's youngest, most efficient fleets by 1995. The government has even shifted school holidays to accommodate Singapore's and Europe's summer season. It is this tourist ticket which may help to halt Malaysia's rainforest destruction and curb international criticism. Conveniently timed, the TDCM's marketing strategy this year targets the environment, with the slogan "Visit Malaysia Naturally".

However, as Wilfred Linghan, permanent secretary at Sabah's Ministry of Tourism & Environmental Development, says: "If we cannot conserve, then tourism simply will not succeed."

## Islam with a liberal touch



Haji Nik Aziz, left, applies Muslim culture, such as the tudong for women, right, but allows for Western mores

The bar at the Hotel Perdana in Kota Bharu, capital of Kelantan state, has been closed, and the disco is being converted into a health club. The Malay girls behind the reception desk wear the Muslim tudong, a scarf framing the face and covering the head, neck and shoulders like a nun's habit.

Gambling has been outlawed, and to buy a lottery ticket punters have to drive south to neighbouring Terengganu. Rock concerts are banned, and women are discouraged from working nightshift in the new industries in the state.

Slowly, a step at a time, Muslim practices are being given formal status in Kelantan, where ethnic Malays make up 95 per cent of the population, and in the election

An elected fundamentalist is trying not to offend as he brings in Muslim laws

last October the fundamentalist Parti Islam (PAS) was voted into office in a clean sweep. PAS and its allies in the opposition coalition captured all 13 parliamentary and 39 state seats, obliterating the New United Malays National Organisation (Umno Baru), Malaysia's largest political party, which had ruled the state for 12 years.

The ultimate aim of PAS is a government run on Islamic principles. During the Gulf war, thousands of party members in Kelantan volunteered to fight for Iraq. There is nothing of the militant anti-Western atmosphere of Iran about Kota Bharu, however. One of PAS's first measures

was to co-opt ethnic Chinese, Indian and Thai representatives to the state's legislative assembly.

The Hotel Perdana is owned by Kelantan state government, so that the Islamic strictures there could be expected. The visitor or resident Chinese or Indian can still get a drink in Kota Bharu, provided he or she is not a Malay (and therefore a Muslim) and sits at the back of a Chinese coffee house.

Haji Nik Abdul Aziz Nik Mat, Kelantan's bearded chief minister, is quiet-spoken, ascetic-looking and low-key, 60 years old and far from being an inflammatory rabble-rouser. A religious teacher, he studied at

al-Azhar university in Cairo. On Fridays after prayers, he teaches young people in a schoolhouse near his simple wooden house in a village six miles from Kota Bharu.

Haji Nik Aziz says, through an interpreter, that there is too much negative thinking about Islam. "For example, we have never said we would stop women from working, only that they should stay at home at nights with their children, parents and husband. It's also a matter of their own security, not to be out at night."

Sophisticated Kuala Lumpur residents joke about Kota Bharu's lifestyle, but leaders of the opposition coalition are worried by trends in Kelantan. They believe PAS is showing a moderate face, but that this could change.

JAMES PRINGLE

## Bare bones of an ancient way of life

THE oldest skeleton of a man discovered in Peninsular Malaysia was removed this month from a jungle cave in the northern state of Perak. He had been buried with food offerings, in the foetal position, legs folded up, one hand above his shoulder, the other on his abdomen.

Carbon-dating in Florida indicates that he lived about 11,000 years ago; at death he was 42, 5ft 10in tall, his teeth worn down from a diet of animals and shell-food. He had been buried on a bed of shells, and his final resting place, after two palaeontologists from Indonesia have completed their examination,

will be the national museum in Kuala Lumpur.

His discovery a year ago by an archaeological expedition from Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) in Penang, led by Professor Zuraina Majid, is of key significance in helping to chart the journey east of early man. For five years the USM's sor, one of Southeast Asia's most distinguished researchers, has been carrying out regular excavations in the remote Lengong area of Perak, which is of increasing interest to archaeology.

This northerly lakeland, south of the Thai border, is known to have been a home from home to Stone Age man

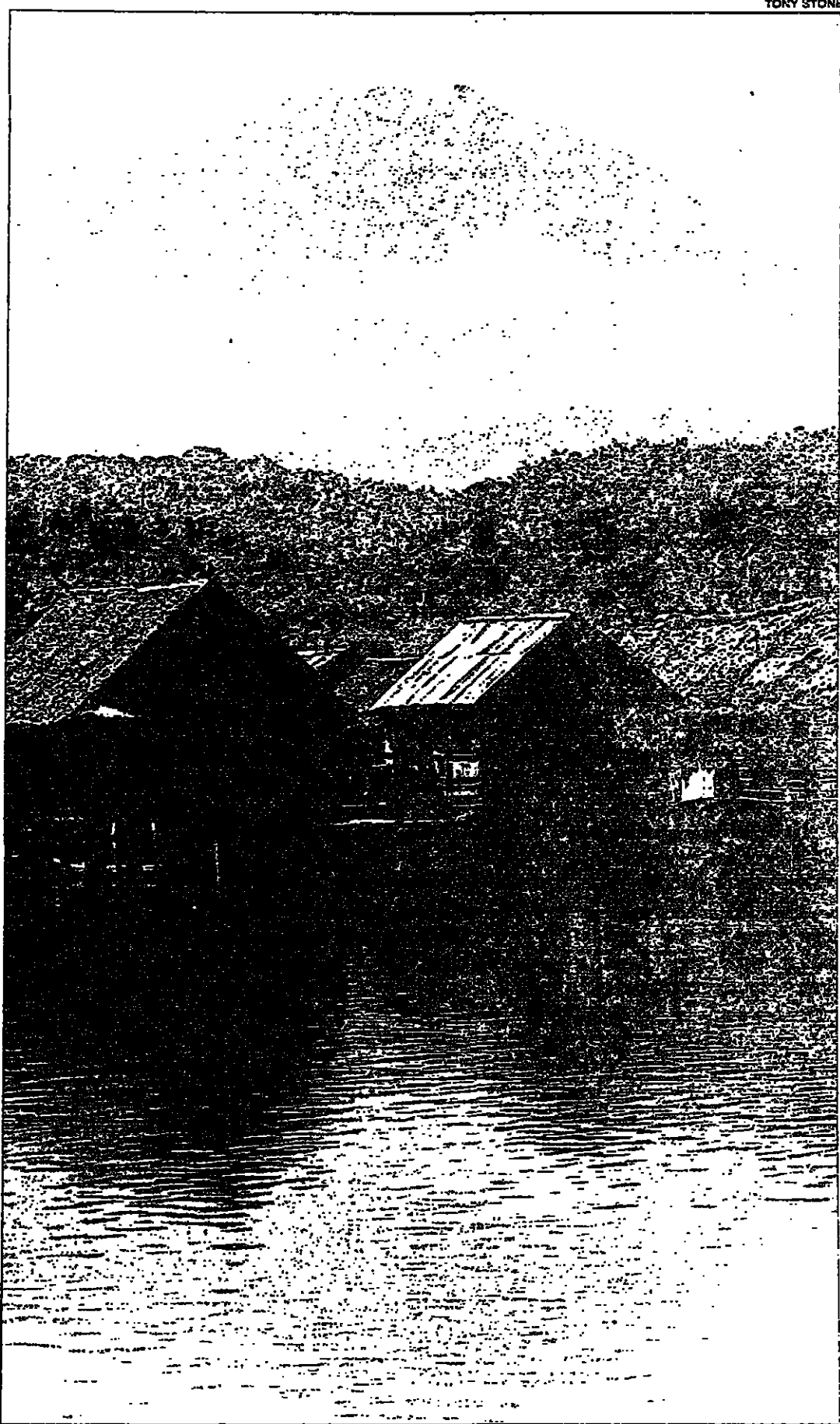
more than 34,000 years ago. It is there that, together with Professor H.D. Tjia, a geologist, Professor Majid, an anthropologist, found the only intact palaeolithic workshop in Southeast Asia.

The Kota Tampan site, submerged under a layer of volcanic ash, is a valuable source of information about the country's early culture, yielding a stone tool factory and encouraging USM investigators to look into what happened to its people before and after the volcanic eruption, described by Professor Majid as "a catastrophic event, with ash raining down for maybe a week. Think of

the deaths in the Philippines now..."

Even locals had not located the lofty cavern, a climb of 400ft and fairly inaccessible, where she found the skeleton's tomb last year. The skeleton had to be left there until scientists completed their tests, and is now in pieces at a rented bungalow in Lengong while experts probe its secrets. Professor Majid says: "To have a complete skeleton is unusual. It will give us racial and other data, and every possible test is taking place, including DNA fingerprinting."

HELEN SPEED



Sacred place: Mount Kinabalu could provide life for budding Malaysian green tourist industry

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## TENNIS

# German hopes fade as Graf pulls out on medical advice

By ANDREW LONGMORE, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

STEFFI Graf will play no further part in the Federation Cup in Nottingham. A doctor in Germany diagnosed tendinitis in the right shoulder yesterday and the Wimbledon champion has been advised to rest for three weeks. Her absence weakens the German team that Italy, their opponents today, must fancy their chances of a semi-final place, most probably against Spain, who take on Indonesia in the other quarter-final.

The teams for one of tomorrow's semi-finals were decided yesterday and, for just a moment, as Judith Wiesner unexpectedly ended Jennifer Capriati's unbeaten record for her country with a 6-2, 6-5, 6-6 win in the opening singles, it seemed that Austria, not the United States, might be one of them. Capriati had two match points, which made Wiesner's victory all the more glorious.

However, reality soon returned and handsome victories fashioned by the two Fernandezes, Mary Joe, from the Dominican Republic, and Gigi, from Puerto Rico, in the second singles and the deciding doubles put the defending champions through to a semi-final against Czechoslovakia, who beat Switzerland.

Germany at least can replace one Wimbledon champion with another, drafting in Barbara Rittner, the Wimbledon junior champion, for her Federation Cup debut.

Graf will wait for the results from San Diego next week with interest. If Monica Seles does not win there, Graf returns to No. 1 in the world in absentia.

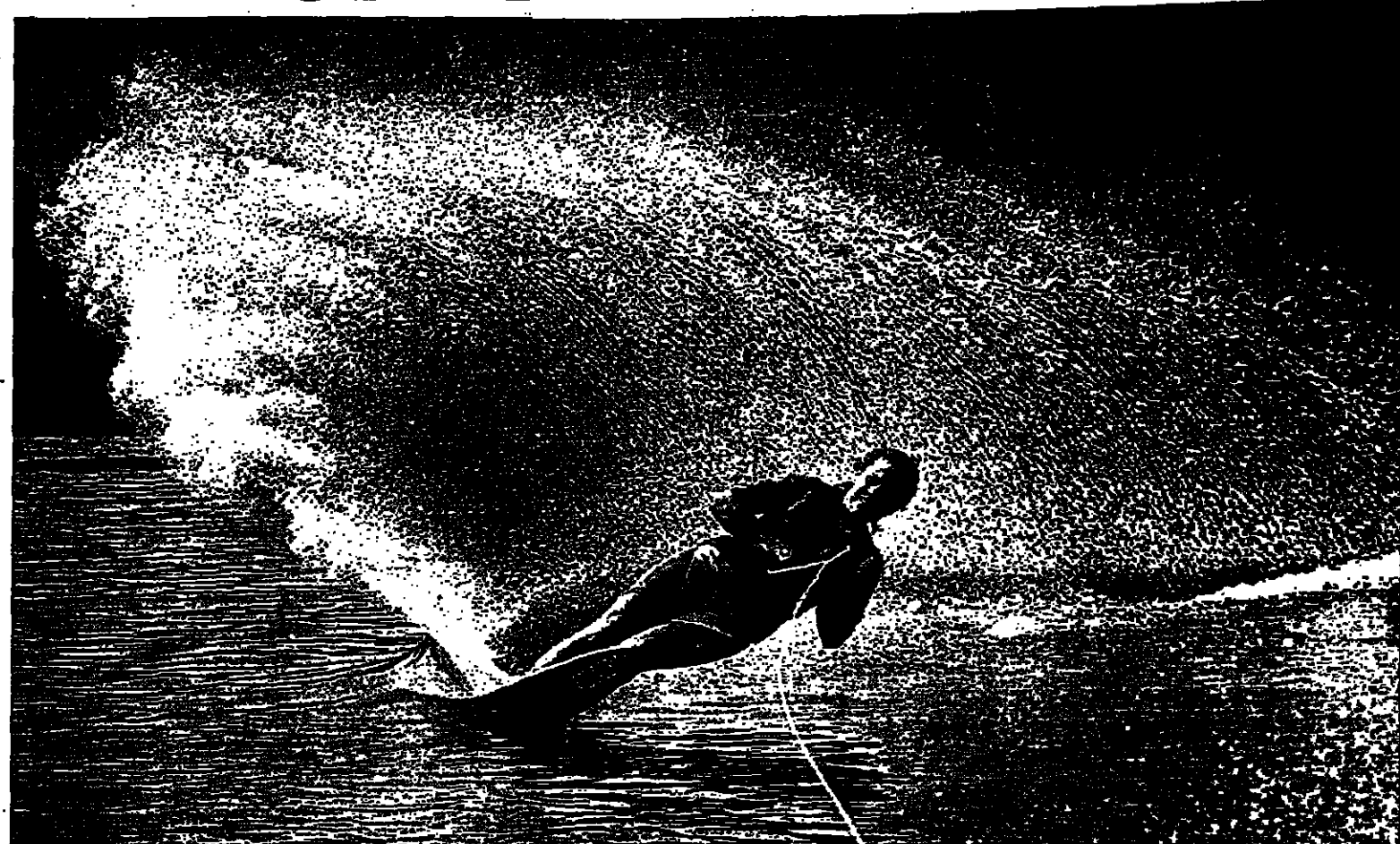
Seles, whose name is still as muddy in Nottingham as the car parks after the heavy overnight rain, was given until August 5 to provide the

Yugoslav Tennis Federation with a suitable medical alibi for her last-minute withdrawal. A meeting of the Federation Cup committee said that the only indication of Seles's withdrawal had come through her agent and noted that "she then played in a special event in Mahwah later on that Saturday". In other words, the excuse had better be good when, or rather if, it arrives.

Capriati, who beat Seles in the final in Mahwah last Sunday, began to suffer the after-effects of playing four matches in five days on two continents. She had certainly lost a little of her bounce and made more errors than usual, which is to take nothing away from Wiesner.

The Austrian, ranked 18, had five break points in the opening game of the match and, apart from a hiatus in the second set, kept up the pressure on the American by getting to the net as often as possible and punishing any short shot. "She moved the ball well on her forehand and I was not hitting through it," Capriati explained. It was not quite that simple. Surprisingly, because she is not noted for her steel, Wiesner held her nerve together better than Capriati at the vital moment.

# Leading prospects out to make waves



Having her spray: Philippa Roberts cuts quite a picture during her water skiing injury, and a battle between the schoolgirls, Nicola Hunt and Sarah Blake, is emerging for a place if Williams is not fit.

Neither Hunt nor Blake has yet produced scores capable of topping Roberts, the European and Carlsberg masters alumnus. She looks set to win the overall, trick and slalom for the seventh consecutive year, as well as collecting the jump title for a third time.

Roberts, who won her first European title in 1974, combines her sport with a career as a doctor at the Brompton Hospital. She comes from a family where the combination of medical and sporting success is no novelty. Her mother, Dr. Elaine Roberts, is a veteran water skiing champion. Her brother, Dr. Simon Roberts, was a European junior champion, before he went to rugby, in which he earned a place on the elite list of players capped for both Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

The competition between the men, however, should be fierce. Only John Battleday, the British and European slalom champion, looks safe in retaining his national title and place on the team. Slalom Bronson and Joel Fisher are both capable of valuable slalom scores while Paul Stodd and Andrew Rooker head the trick skiers.

## Old Trafford officials take swift action against their Pakistan Test all-rounder after the umpires report him for misconduct on the field

### Batty puts a stop to Notts' run

By GEOFFREY WHEELER

JEREMY Batty and Ian Turner, two young spin bowlers who are a long way from being household names, were the heroes of Yorkshire and Hampshire last night after playing important roles in morale-raising championship victories.

Batty, aged 20, who bowls off breaks, achieved the best figures of his brief career by taking six for 48 at Worsley where Yorkshire ended Nottinghamshire's recent run of success by beating them for 111 runs to achieve only their second win of the season.

Nottinghamshire, set 332, were given a good start by Broad and Pollard who put on 73 before Batty struck for the first time by having Broad caught for 54. Robinson was run out without scoring after a mix-up with Randall, who made 65 and presented the only serious obstacle as Batty and Carrick worked their way through.

Turner, a 23-year-old slow left-arm, was playing only his third game of the season for Hampshire, who beat Derbyshire by 94 runs at Chesterfield to achieve their first win at the 14th attempt.

Derbyshire, set 288 on a wearing pitch, were making a determined attempt until their captain, Kim Barnett, had to retire with a groin injury when 74 as he and O'Gorman were righting the ship after Maru had dismissed Morris and Ashrudin with successive balls. Turner then removed O'Gorman to set the innings into terminal decline and finished with a four for 28.

It was a slow bowler of more mature vintage, David Graveney, who checked Northamptonshire's change towards victory against Somerset. Graveney, with a broken finger on his right hand, wicketed out Robert Bailey for 117 and Alan Fordham for 84 as Northamptonshire chased 330. They finished at 271 for nine, losing three wickets for four runs in the last over.

### Lancashire impose a fine of £1,000 on Wasim Akram

OLD TRAFFORD (final day of three): Lancashire (7pts) drew with Warwickshire (3)

FROM the moment that rain reduced play to 16 overs on the first day, a draw was almost inevitable on a good pitch at Old Trafford. There was too much at stake for either team to gamble on an artificial finish, and once the bonus points had been disposed of to Lancashire's advantage, the game petered out.

The sound of the second day's fury lingered on, however, as Lancashire announced that they had fined Wasim Akram £1,000, a record for the county, for his actions on Wednesday, when the umpires removed him from the attack for intimidatory bowling.

"A formal complaint was made by the umpires as to the behaviour of Wasim Akram," a statement by the chief executive, John Bower, read. "The player has accepted that he was

in breach of the Test and County Cricket Board directives in relation to unfair conduct and offensive remarks to umpires."

Lancashire have notified the TCCB of their decision, and their prompt, and severe response, should ensure that this is the end of the matter. "A lot has been written and spoken about behaviour on the field, particularly in Test and first-class cricket," Bob Bennett, the Lancashire chairman, said yesterday.

"We have responsibilities at this club, and we are happy to accept them. We are determined that the standards which have been part of the game should be maintained."

Bennett, Bower and Alan Ormrod, the team manager, met Wasim yesterday morning to investigate the matter. "Wasim was bitterly disappointed at this morning's events," Bennett said. "It has caused him great concern."

Wasim did not field yesterday, pleading a calf strain, an announcement which provoked some hostility from the sparse crowd who assembled to watch the last rites. They at least saw Lancashire gain what advantage there was going, as Lloyd and Mendis put on 214 for the first wicket.

Lloyd, recalled from the second team, played fluently before he became beset in the nineties. He was four short of a deserved 100 when he swept at Din and left dragging his feet in disappointment when he was given out caught.

By then Mendis, who had been the quieter partner initially, had overtaken him, reaching his first century since the opening match of the season at Edgbaston. He had hit ten fours from 223 deliveries when he hoicked Pierson to midwicket. Titchard and Fairbrother took Lancashire to a third batting point, whereupon Fairbrother declared to prevent Warwickshire gaining a bowling point.

Gloucestershire (3pts) drew with Sussex (4)

THE perennial debate about the decline of cricket in the state sector has been continuing at the festival run by the English Schools Cricket Association (ESCA), finished in part by the emergence of Cricket 2000 (two Tennant writes). Organisations such as this, which attempt to rejuvenate the game in schools, will have noted that more than half of the 51 boys taking part are from comprehensive schools.

This has surprised many who have watched what the weather has permitted. The development of these boys has had much to do, of course, with the growth over the last 20 years of the county associations which organise cricket at all levels.

ESCA are suggesting to Cricket 2000 that the foundations they have set up should become affiliated to county associations. "There will be some opposition, but Cricket 2000 are not cutting across what we are doing," Cyril Cooper, secretary of ESCA, said.

### Group is proving influence

By RICHARD STREETON

CHILTERNHAM (final day of three): Gloucestershire (3pts) drew with Sussex (4)

IN BETWEEN solid defensive strokes, an injured David Smith struck 16 fours in a remarkable 65 not out yesterday as he helped Sussex gain a thoroughly deserved draw. A straight back prevented Smith, batting until No. 8, by which time a target of 284 in 70 overs was beyond reach for his side.

Smith faced 80 balls as he stayed through 28 overs in some discomfort. He and Donegan, who also batted with discretion, added 88 through the closing 23 overs to thwart Gloucestershire after they had looked certain of victory.

Sussex were 111 for seven when the eighth-wicket pair

### Injured Smith's rearguard action staves off defeat

By RICHARD STREETON

came together. A helpful pitch, which consistently yielded more bounce than might have been expected, helped the three Gloucestershire seam bowlers to restrict the earlier batsmen when the innings began. After wickets fell Sussex were never in the hunt.

Rain had prevented a start until 1.45pm. It was to the captain's credit that any play took place on a field that was soaked after heavy overnight rain did not cease until midday. The conditions, in fact, were technically "unfit".

After Sussex fortified their first innings, and Gloucestershire their second, it soon became clear that Sussex were going to find their target a struggle. They lost their first three batsmen to attempted

By RICHARD STREETON

books and halfway through had reached only 85 for four. Shortly after tea Gilbert took three wickets in successive overs, including Lenham and Speight, the last fit, front-foot batsmen and it had become a question of whether Sussex could save the match.

Smith made 40 with ten fours before he scored the solitary single which was to be his only scoring stroke that was not a boundary. Donegan, when one, gave a hard chance to Babington at mid-on, who kept high and did well to parry the ball one-handed.

Lenham was dropped by Wright at first slip from the first ball Babington bowled and it proved an expensive chance. Lenham drove and cut smoothly in a watchful stay that lasted 38 overs.

### Veterans are still achieving

MINOR COUNTIES REVIEW By MICHAEL AUSTIN

STEPHEN Johnson, the Shropshire batsman, and Stuart Turner, the Cambridgeshire and former Essex all-rounder, both scored landmarks in a week when Cambridgeshire and Buckinghamshire moved to the top of their respective tables.

Johnson, aged 47, completed 10,000 championship runs, a testimony to his durability spanning 25 years. He reached the milestone when making 22 against Wiltshire at Trowbridge. He was making his first appearance of the season as a deputy for the injured John Foster. Last summer, he played in only three matches. A Yorkshireman, who plays for Ludlow, Johnson scored a century on his only first-class appearance, for the Minor Counties against the Indian touring party at Wellington in 1979.

During a distinguished career with Essex, Turner scored almost 10,000 runs and took more than 800 wickets and his experience and skill remain undiminished at the age of 48. He emphasised the point by taking his 200th championship wicket against Northumberland at Jesmond, in only his 37th game, bridging four seasons.

Under Turner's guidance, Cambridgeshire have a chance to third in the eastern division, table behind Cumberland, who were next to bottom last summer, and Staffordshire.

### Glamorgan owe much to Shastri

By SIMON WILDE

CARDIFF (final day of three): Glamorgan (16pts) beat Essex (3) by four wickets

ESSEX finally made more use of white than waders yesterday, but their championship aspirations continued to ship water as an indifferent performance in the field allowed Glamorgan to cruise to a four-wicket win with nine balls to spare.

Essex set their opponents 271 to win in what transpired to be 68 overs, with both sides having forfeited an innings, but they were fielding a second-string attack and, with the exception of Childs, it showed. To make matters worse, Pritchard, the acting Essex captain, failed to call on Frost, who was always on Glamorgan were always on

course for victory after Butcher gave them a flying start. The assurance with which he moved to 61 in 22 overs with eight fours raised doubts as to whether England had called up the right Glamorgan opener. His was an unlucky dismissal: having stepped back to flick a ball from Stephenson through midwicket, Butcher caught the leg stump with his right foot.

While Butcher was syphoning runs from all quarters, James was merely a cypher. By the time he took his first run after 51 minutes, the total was 42 and Butcher 35. Stevenson's removal of James was perhaps unwise; the next man in, Maynard, was unwilling to run as James but only because he preferred to deal in boundaries.

Maynard's previous five championship innings had produced 534 runs and he scarcely put a foot wrong as he moved to 24 with six sumptuous fours. Although Dale fell to Andrew and Maynard gave a simple return catch to Childs, Shastri's arrival was the turning point.

Able supported by the lower order, Shastri steered his side home as the target fell from 92 off 20 overs to 49 off 10. Shastri's embankment 70 off 121 balls included eight fours, and the way he went after Childs was decisive. Essex, though, will rue missing Shastri when 23 and 63 and James when 10.

The morning belonged to Seymour, the young Essex batsman, who completed his maiden first-class century 48 hours after arriving at the crest. Perhaps the best of his many fine shots was the cover driven four off Croft that brought up his 150. He has had few first-team opportunities since joining Essex three years ago, but on this evidence deserves an extended run.

Seymour's first-wicket partnership with Stevenson was worth 206 in 69 overs (a club record against Glamorgan) when Stevenson, having just booked Frost for six, was bowled for 74. Seymour had batted 270 minutes and hit 15 fours when he too was bowled,

### Derbyshire v Hants

CHILTERNHAM (final day of three): Hampshire (16pts) beat Derbyshire (4) by 94

Derbyshire: First innings 288 (C. Smith 114, K.D. Jones 101, O.H. Mortimer 4 for 60). Hampshire: First innings 382 (S. Smith 114, D. Smith 111).

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Batting again proves a desperate struggle in the fourth Test at Birmingham as uneven bounce aids West Indies bowlers

## England's hopes lie with the pitch

By ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

**EDGBASTON** (first day of five; West Indies won last): England have scored 184 for nine wickets against West Indies

ON THE Edgbaston pitches of days gone by, England's total yesterday would have represented a forfeiture of the match. On the Edgbaston pitch produced for this fourth Cornhill Test, it might just be sufficient to compete.

Throughout this taut opening day, the ball came through at uneven heights off a surface already sporting cracks and bare patches. Batting conditions can hardly be expected to improve and the West Indies, by choosing to bat last, may have given England their best chance in a match which can surely only be drawn if the heavens open for a couple of days.

By no stretch of the imagination could 184 for nine be said to equate to Graham Gooch's prognosis for the day. With a spin bowler in his side and with fears about the resilience of the pitch, Gooch would probably have wanted to bat first.

### EDGBASTON SCOREBOARD

West Indies won toss

ENGLAND: First Innings

	Bats	Runs	Wkts	Over
G A Gooch b Marshall	45	6	4	132
H Morris c Dujon b Patterson	3	—	—	9
M A Atherton lbw b Walsh	16	—	2	60
G A Hick c Richards b Ambrose	19	—	3	147
A J Lamb lbw b Marshall	9	—	1	40
M R Ramprakash c Logie b Walsh	29	—	3	108
D C Russell c Richardson b Ambrose	12	—	—	42
D Broun c Ambrose	2	—	—	15
P A J DeFreitas not out	7	—	1	38
C C Lewis lbw b Marshall	13	—	1	32
R K Illingworth not out	0	—	—	2
Extras (b 4, lb 3, nb 22)	29	—	—	—
Total (9 wks, 69 overs, 322 min)	184	—	—	—

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-6 (Gooch 2 not out, 2-63 (Gooch 30, 3-88 (Hick 9), 4-108 (Hick 12), 5-129 (Ramprakash 10), 6-159 (Ramprakash 29), 7-183 (Ramprakash 29), 8-183 (DeFreitas 1), 9-184 (DeFreitas 7).  
BOWLING: Ambrose 23-6-6-3 (nb 8) (11-2-42-0, 12-4-22-3, Patterson 10-2-37-1 (nb 8) (5-1-20-1, 4-1-18-0, 1-0-1-0), Walsh 21-6-43-2 (11-4-12-1, 7-1-24-0, 3-1-7-1), Marshall 12-1-31-3 (nb 10) (10-1-22-2, 2-0-0-1), Hooper 3-2-2-0 (one spell).  
INTERMEDIATE SCORES: Rain delayed start until 12.15, 30 (66 min, 15 overs); 100 (156 min, 35.1 overs); 150 (211 min, 53.3 overs); Lunch: 45-1 (10 overs); Tea: 117-4 (41 overs). Bad light stopped play at 8.45.

### WEST INDIES

D L Haynes, P V Simmons, RB Richardson, CL Hooper, T V A Richards, A L Logie, P Dujon, M D Marshall, C E Ambrose, C A Walsh, B P Patterson.  
Umpires: D R Shepherd and B Dudson.  
PREVIOUS MATCHES: Headingley (June 6 to 10): England won by 115 runs, Lord's (June 20 to June 24): Match drawn, Trent Bridge (July 4-8): West Indies won by nine wickets.  
MATCH TO COME: The Oval (August 8 to 12).

### Win a trip to Barcelona

Tomorrow *The Times* presents an exclusive competition with a particularly exciting prize — a trip for two people to Barcelona for a week to watch the final of the newest event in international yachting, the IYRU Land Rover Nations Cup, in Spain in September.

## 1/2 PRICE AT HEATHROW



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anyway but the continued failure of Atherton, Hick and Lamb to make any appreciable impact on the series meant that the captain and his youngest apprentice, Ramprakash, bore a familiar onerous burden.

Between them they occupied almost four hours of the day. But scores of 45 and 29 were simply not enough to give the England bowlers more than an optimistic chance of evening up this contest, even on the type of slow, seaming pitch which ought to befriend them.

The need for control persuaded Gooch to omit Lawrence from his final eleven. By then, he knew that he would be without Smith, who had conceded defeat in his uneven battle against a damaged finger.

Roughly a year after he might justifiably first have been included, Hugh Morris was awarded his debut cap. When he walked out to open with Gooch at 12.15pm, though, there was the sinking suspicion that destiny now had something unkind in store for him. Sure enough, he had faced only eight balls before a

delivery slanted across his body by Patterson had him nibbling fatally and caught behind.

This, however, was not the first drama of the day. The opening ball of the match, bowled by Ambrose, had provided that, with Gooch playing a stroke difficult enough to disgust himself and Hooper, one of the world's best slip fielders, being taken so much by surprise that he made a hash of a relatively simple, head-high catch.

So positively did Gooch play until lunch, and so well did he time the ball off his legs, that this began to appear a miss of incalculable expense.

Atherton, looking more comfortable than of late, was hit on the hand soon after lunch by a ball from Ambrose which spat brutally at him from a good length. He might have been unlucky, three overs later, to be adjudged leg-before to one from Walsh which had a good chance of missing leg stump.

As ever when Hick appears, the pace was stepped up. His fifth ball, from Ambrose, cut back sharply and passed over the top of middle stump. Hick's response was a thrilling hook for four, at which Ambrose was so stung that he treated him to two further, ferocious bouncers in succession and earned a quietly reproving word from the debutant umpire, Dudson.

Marshall's early overs saw him struggling to locate the right line, firing wastefully down the leg side. Finally, he got it right, and after a series of away-swingers he deceived Gooch with the inswinger and bowled him, middle stump, through an airy drive.

Marshall struck again, prising out Lamb shortly before tea. Lamb was visibly unhappy about the decision but as he was across the crease and hit below the roll of the pad it looked a good one. His nine runs do nothing for his chances of staying in the side; he has mustered 63 in six innings now.

Hick's progress was fitful, each of his first two hours at the crease containing only three scoring strokes. But he looked more at ease than in any of his previous Test innings and it was doubly disappointing to see him disturbed and then dismissed during a marvellous over from Ambrose. Hick will be as unhappy with the stroke which got him out as he will be with such a poor return for so much effort.

Bad light disrupted the last hour but the manner of Lewis's dismissal, to another ball which scuttled through treacherously low, will paradoxically have cheered England overnight.



Lone resistance: Gooch, the England captain, turns the ball away at Edgbaston yesterday, as Richardson looms

## Numbers game fails to add up

HUGH MORRIS yesterday became the 68th current first-class cricketer to win an England cap, and the 21st to have opened a Test innings. Anyone naming 55 of them, without calling upon the reference books, deserves a credit 63 or over is worth a distinction. It is an astonishing total.

In six years since returning to the England side after being banned for going to South Africa, Gooch has had 11 different partners. In alphabetical order they are: Atherton, Athey, Benson, Broad, Curtis, Larkins, Morris, Moxon, Robinson, Slack and Stephenson; and Morris went the same way, sadly, of almost anyone else who has been asked to start his Test career by going in first against a modern West Indian attack, comprising four fast bowlers.

The last to try it at Edgbaston was Andy Lloyd in 1984: he was soon carried off

### WICKET

after being hit in the face by Marshall. When England went to West Indies next, in 1985-6, Wilf Slack, making his first Test appearance at Port of Spain, scored two and 0. At Faisalabad last November, Saeed Anwar came into his first Test match for Pakistan on a floodtide of runs, only to fall to Ambrose, at slip for 0 in the first innings, and Bishop, leg-before for 0 in the second.

What made Morris's failure yesterday so galling was that it was not Ambrose's bounce, or pace, which undid him, the ball of which he was caught at the wicket rising barely stump high. Although Morris is a fearless enough fellow, it was probably the expectation of something flying round his ears that had him playing at the ball with his feet off the ground. In the event, the ball moved laterally, not verti-

cally, and Morris was in no position to cope with it.

I hope the selectors are not put off him. He seems to me to be what they should be looking for — a left-hander accustomed to playing long innings (if not, as yet, against the West Indians) and wholly uncynical. It helps to have the right sort of people in the side as well as the right sort of players. Back at No. 3, where he first batted for England, Atherton could just as well have been going in first again. He was at the wicket for the start of the third over.

When he scored only 13 in an hour, it may seem strange to say Atherton played more positively than in earlier Tests; but he did. It just is that to establish any rhythm or momentum against these West Indians, when they are determined to prevent it, really is difficult. They bowl so few balls, for a start, and practically nothing that can be

hit with impunity. By the new ICC regulations, they will be in line for a hefty fine — each one of them — at yesterday's over-rate of 13 to the hour.

Hick was another who played comfortably, and competently until he was out to a poor stroke; yet he had only 19 runs to show for a stay of two hours 10 minutes. From lunchtime onwards, there were times when the ball moved about quite disconcertingly, rather according to how cloudy it was. Early in the afternoon even Gooch played and missed quite regularly, although for much of the morning, or what there had been of it, he had been clipping the ball cleanly off his toes. The free-stroke batting, apart from Gooch's, came from Ramprakash, who is nearing the end of the series with his confidence unimpaired — as much a sign of his personality as of an exceptional talent.

Nigel Mansell was in a good mood and joking about his weight, still the highest, at 80kg, among the 35 Formula One drivers. If he could win here he would be the first British driver to do so since James Hunt in 1976.

Hunt went on to win the world championship, and there is nothing to stop Mansell from doing likewise. He is driving brilliantly and he has an engine and chassis at his disposal that give him an edge on the opposition.

## Senna is back at crash scene

FROM NORMAN HOWELL IN BOCKENHEIM

**AYRTON** Senna, trading jokes with the Honda press officer, eased into a crowded paddock here yesterday, relaxed and smiling. It was hard to believe that he had had such a terrifying accident while practising at the track last week for this Sunday's German grand prix.

However, the Brazilian world champion was in more sombre mood later, when he was asked why he was not scared to drive again down the same fast straight.

"Of course, I am scared," he replied angrily. "I am not immortal. It's just that I have to cope better. I am a racing driver. This is my profession. I have to cope."

This circuit is unusual in that part of its 6.8km is deep in a forest, where the ambient temperature is cooler and more humid than the exposed track in the stadium complex, where the start-finish area and part of the first straight are situated.

Engine cooling and lubrication must be judged perfectly, which was one of the reasons so many teams came here last week to the testing session at which Nigel Mansell set the fastest time, a half-second quicker than Jean Alesi's Ferrari, and Senna crashed at 203mph.

The Brazilian collapsed after getting out of his shattered car, but had recovered enough to fly that evening to Monaco, and then on to a "secret" location in Portugal, where he went to escape thousands of phone calls from well-wishers.

While he may feel that his car is not up to the standards he expects of it, he will be cheered to know that McLaren have been testing a semi-automatic gear box, designed in-house.

Last week it was tested by Allan McNish at Coblenz airfield, then by Jonathan Palmer at Silverstone. One can assume that later development work will be carried out at McLaren's own test track, now that the Sunbury-based team has been given the go-ahead for the development of a Lydden Hill, near Dover. Officially, though, the aim is to open it, after extensive work, in time for the launch of the new McLaren road sports car.

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Senna: making return

## Tottenham and Lazio in agreement at last

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

AFTER prolonged negotiations, agreement has been reached between Tottenham Hotspur and Lazio football clubs for the transfer of Paul Gascoigne to Italy for £5.5 million. A new feature of the deal is that Tottenham will retain the £500,000 interest on the money Lazio will deposit with the Midland Bank while Gascoigne's injury problem resolves itself.

□ Marseilles have increased

their £3 million offer to lure Trevor Steven, the England international, away from Rangers.

□ Graham Roberts, the West Bromwich Albion and former England defender, has escaped punishment from the Football Association despite a positive drugs test.

□ Seven first division clubs have contacted Queen's Park Rangers about Paul Parker, their unsettled defender.

## Langer makes game look easy as he scores fine 63

**NOORDWIJK** — Bernhard Langer, who has been served three times of career-threatening yips, made putting look ridiculously easy as he set a course record 63, nine under par, in the Dutch Open championship yesterday.

Langer needed only 24 puts as he established a two-stroke advantage over Eamonn Darcy, Mark Roe and Peter Mitchell. "That's the best I've played for two or three years," Langer said. He also had to thank the

superb greens and a newly signed putter. "Before the last round of the Open I discovered my putter was half a degree out of line, so I put that right," Langer said. "I putted much better in the last round and putted well again today."

Langer, who had ten birdies and a bogey in his early morning round, saw several challenges late in the day fade away, most notably from Jamie Spence, of Kent.

He went out in a five-under-

par 31, and had two birdies in the first five holes of the back nine. But two pars plus a bogey at the last left him three strokes off the lead.

**LEADING SCORES** (GB and Ireland unless stated): 63: B Langer (Ger), 66: E Darcy, W Darcy, P Mitchell, 68: J Spence, 69: P Darcy, M O'Connell (Ire), S Richardson, P Stewart (USA), M Clayton (Aus), D McIlwain (Can), 69: P Price, W Gentry (USA), F Campbell (USA), S Ralph, W Grant, 70: M Perrett (Swe), J Rocco (Swe), M Heward (Aus), M Gahan, D J Russell, 71: M A Armstrong (Sri), S Macdonald, G Brand Jr, D Faherty, C O'Connor Jr, H Clark, J Hoggarty, P McIlwain (Aus), S Lane (Sri), R Stollin (USA), A Charnley.

## Time for England to evaluate their position

IF YOU are going to win the World Cup, you have got to beat Australia, New Zealand — South Africa, I hope, in years to come, if they return to world rugby — and we were not going to do that by sitting at home this summer, wallowing in the glory of winning the five nations' championship.

England have dragged themselves by the bootstraps in the last three or four years to a position of world respectability, which we had neither in the 1987 World Cup nor for most of the Eighties. If you want to stay there, you have to keep testing yourself, and Australia are very strong.

They were the last side to beat New Zealand, only a year ago, when they played with virtually the same side as they will tomorrow. They will be a good gauge of where we stand, and playing here will put the grand slam into perspective.

The five nations' is a great championship and it is great that we won it, but we have to find a different level of performance in Australia.

It is difficult to explain to people back home who have not seen them play, and do not know about the intense preparation involved, how difficult it is to come and play Queensland and New South Wales. There is no comparison with our divisional championship and its three round-robin games — the Australian states have a complete programme, including tours, and they are building up their sides even more.

They are talking of more inter-provincial games with New Zealand, of getting South African provinces involved; of a five nations' southern-hemisphere tournament which would be very strong. New Zealand, Australia, South Af-



**Rob Andrew, the England rugby union stand-off, justifies the tour to Australia and Fiji which ends in the Sydney Football Stadium tomorrow**

rica, Fiji, Argentina are the possible five. It would involve an enormous amount of travelling, but would be one heck of a competition.

The tour has been an opportunity to look at ourselves. There have been low spots, notably after the defeats by Queensland and Fiji B, at which stage we had won one and lost three. If you lose on tour, it affects the whole atmosphere. People are down, talking about their mistakes; the vital edge is gone. Con-

verely, the affect of winning a long way from home is heightened.

On a personal note, it was a relief to have scored my first international try, against Fiji in Suva on Saturday, but I shall have to attempt to carry the ball over the line next time rather than getting there for the bounce. I was delighted with the break which led up to Rory Underwood's try, too, because I went through a sticky patch in the second half, when the Fijians were posing

special problems the way they always do at home. And they are the hardest tacklers, but I am convinced, in world rugby.

To return from Fiji and go up to Gosford and put away a side as strong on paper as the Emerging Australians was very satisfactory. We knew this would be a big week; we wanted to get back here because there is a hardness about playing Australians. It was important that we beat Fiji because tours are remembered for the internationals, but our minds have always been on Sydney Football Stadium, Australia, the last game of the tour. How good are they, how good are we?

Defeat would be disappointing, but so much depends upon quality of performance. The Lions won 19-18 in Sydney and won the series; if we were to lose 19-18 it would be a reminder of the thin

dividing line between success and failure. If we were trounced, as the Lions were in the first international — 30-12 — we would have to take a very close look at ourselves.

There is a mini-tournament going on between, arguably, the three leading contenders for the World Cup — England play Australia, Australia play New Zealand and then we play the All Blacks the first week in October. We should know far more about ourselves by then. If we had not come, we would have known far less about the enemy than we do now. You cannot judge from things, living in isolation in the five nations' and thinking everything is rosy when it is not. It was right to come.

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